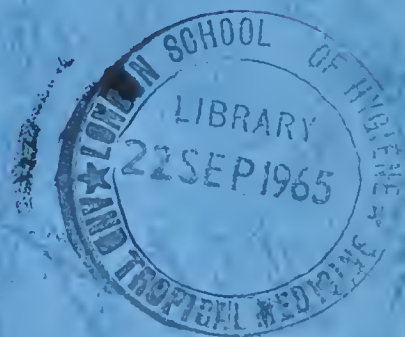


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SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL



REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

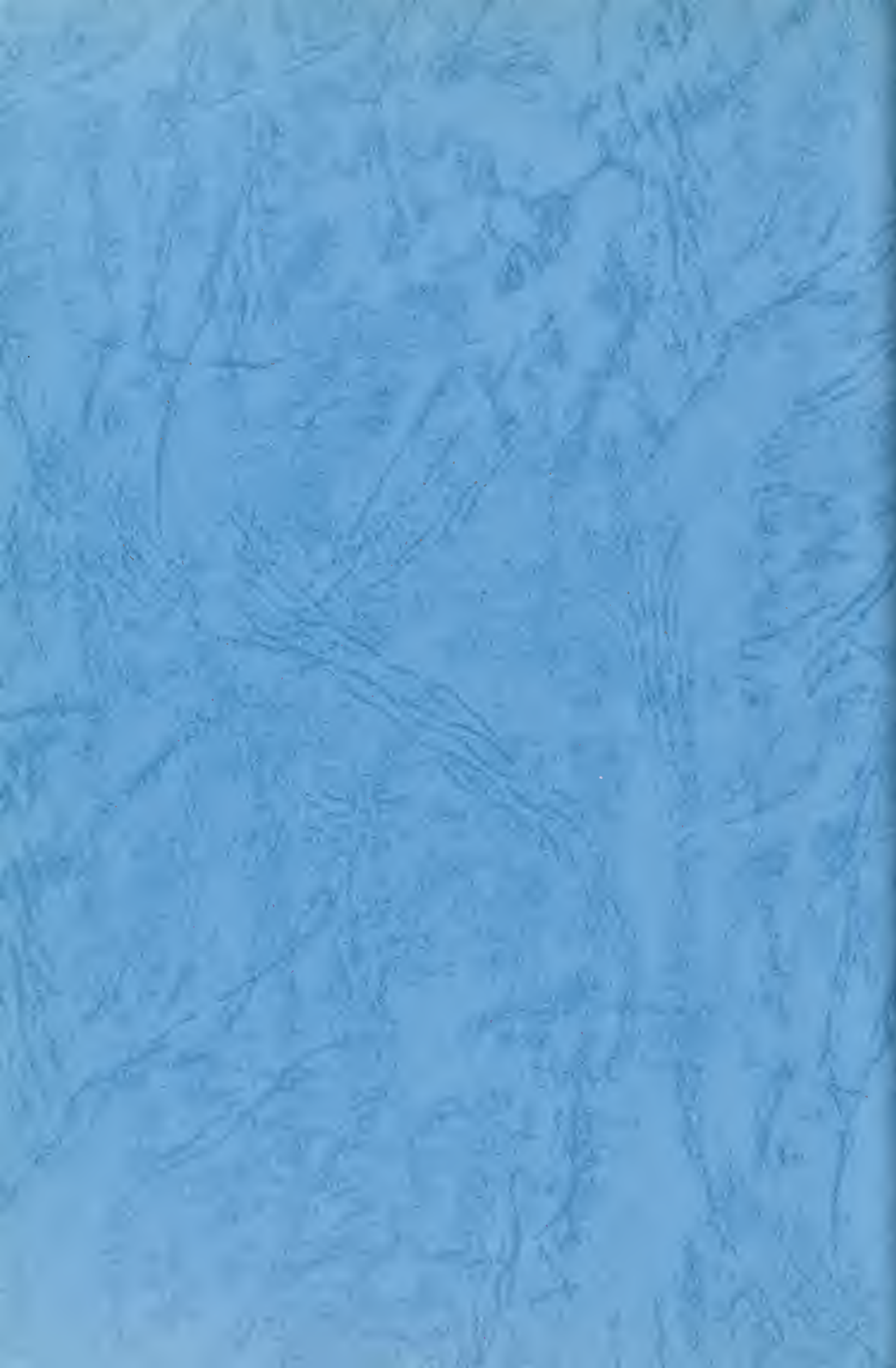
1964



A. PARRY JONES,

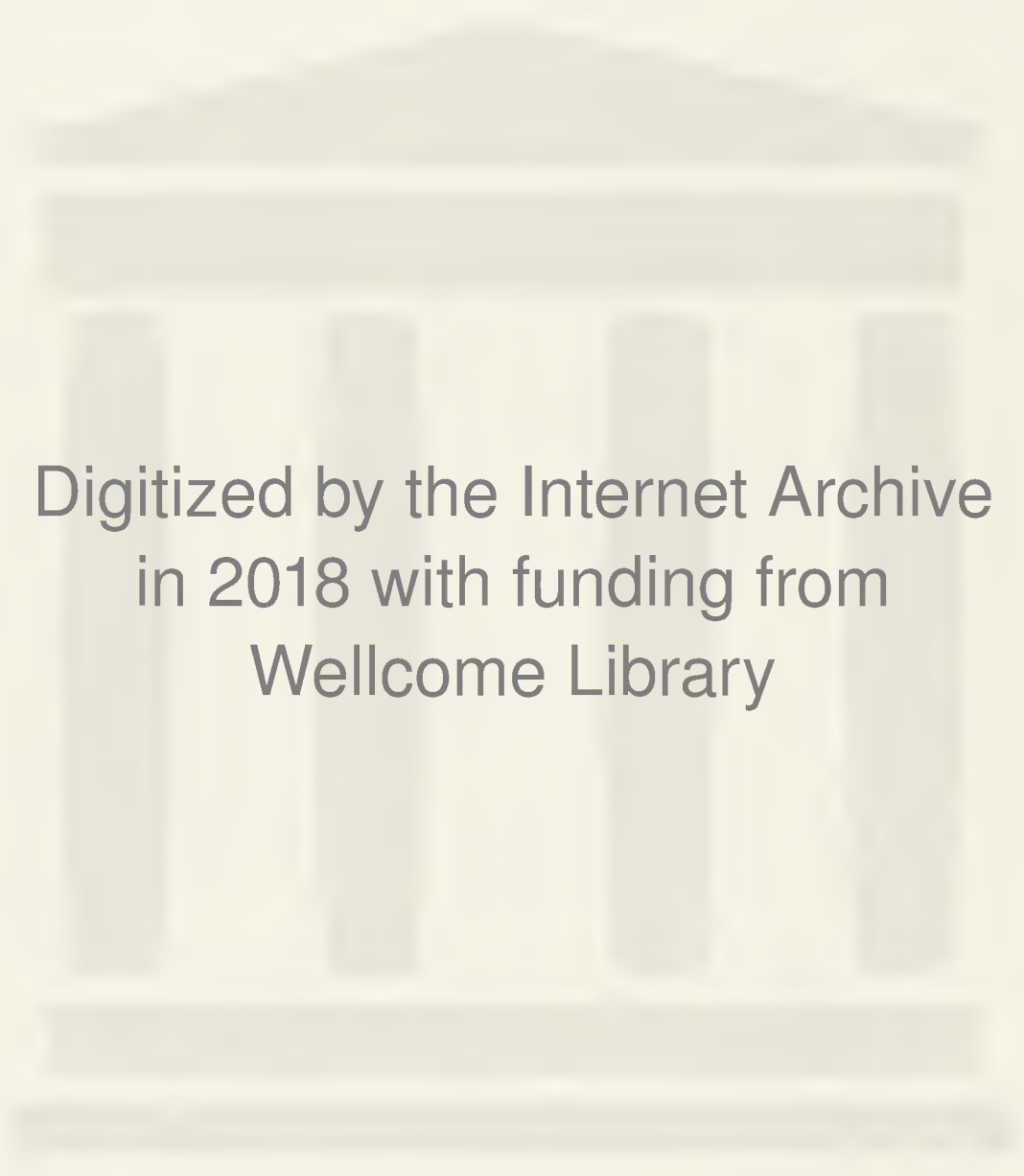
M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

County Medical Officer of Health.



PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE
OF THE SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my First Annual Report on the Public Health Services of Somerset.

The Report presents a general survey of the services in 1964, together with the detailed statistical information required by the Ministry of Health.

The general state of public health in the County was satisfactory. Although seven cases of typhoid fever occurred in a party of fifty school children who had just returned from an Easter tour of Spain, the outbreak was successfully contained without secondary spread. With increasing foreign travel, incidents of this kind could well recur.

The National Health Services have been maintained despite national shortages of trained personnel and I am grateful to all members of the staff for their diligent work during the year. In November the town of Yeovil was selected for a trial attachment of public health nurses to general practitioners. An assessment of this experimental scheme is awaited with interest.

I am grateful to acknowledge the help received from other Departments of the County Council and also would like to thank the hospitals and general practitioners in the County for their assistance in our work.

Finally, I would like to pay tribute to the many voluntary workers on whom we rely so heavily. Their help has been invaluable and we are fortunate in having so strong a tradition of voluntary service in Somerset.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

A. PARRY JONES,

County Medical Officer of Health.

County Hall,
Taunton.
August, 1965.



STAFF

The following are the Senior Public Health Officers:—

CENTRAL OFFICE STAFF :

County Medical Officer of Health :

Principal School Medical Officer :

A. PARRY JONES, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health :

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

A. R. BUCHAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer for Maternal and Child Welfare :

B. MARY THOMPSON, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer :

W. MARGARET BOND, M.B., B.S., D.C.H., D.Obst. R.C.O.G.

Chief Dental Officer :

QUENTIN A. DAVIES, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

County Public Analyst :

JOAN D. PEDEN, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

County Health Inspector :

C. E. WATERFALL, M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.

Principal Administrative Officer :

R. F. COTTRELL, D.P.A.

County Ambulance Officer :

R. S. J. BISHOP, D.P.A., F.I.A.O.

Mental Health Officer :

A. H. EDWARDS, D.P.A., F.C.C.S.

County Nursing Officer :

MISS F. E. HOUGHTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

Home Help Organiser :

MISS L. C. E. CHALK

AREA STAFF :

P. P. FOX, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Area Medical Officer, Yeovil Area. Medical Officer to Combined Area 'D' (Yeovil Borough, Yeovil Rural and Wincanton Rural Districts).

D. MCGOWAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Area Medical Officer, Weston-super-Mare Area. Medical Officer to Combined Area 'H' (Weston-super-Mare Borough and Axbridge Rural District).

H. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Area Medical Officer, Taunton Area. Medical Officer to Combined Area 'L' (Taunton Borough, Taunton Rural, Wellington Urban and Wellington Rural Districts).

N. NEWMAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Area Medical Officer, Bathavon Area. Medical Officer to Combined Area 'E' (Frome Urban and Rural, Bathavon Rural, Keynsham Urban, Clutton Rural and Norton-Radstock Urban District).

R. H. WATSON, M.B., Ch.B.,
B.A.O., D.P.H.

Area Medical Officer, Bridgwater Area. Medical Officer to Combined Area 'J' (Bridgwater Borough, Bridgwater Rural and Burnham-on-Sea Urban Districts).

- . M. McCALL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Area Medical Officer, Langport Area. Medical Officer to Combined Area 'A' (Chard Borough, Ilminster Urban, Crewkerne Urban, Langport and Chard Rural Districts).*
- . E. CLARE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. *Area Medical Officer, Shepton Mallet Area. Medical Officer to Combined Area 'C' (Shepton Mallet Urban and Rural, Wells City, Wells Rural and Street Urban Districts).*
- ALERIE N. BAKER, M.B.,
Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. *Area Medical Officer, Long Ashton Area. Medical Officer to Combined Area 'G' (Clevedon Urban, Long Ashton Rural and Portishead Urban Districts).*

COMMITTEES

The following are concerned in matters of public health :—

HEALTH COMMITTEE : and its Sub-Committees for : Midwifery and Nursing Services, Ambulance Service, Water Supplies and Sewage Disposal, Mental Health Services, and Milk.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres) : ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026,047
Population (1964):...	...	...	...	...	...	542,990
Live Births —						
Number : 9,154	Rate per 1,000 population :	...				16.86
Illegitimate Live Births —						
Number : 529	Rate per cent of total live births :	...				5.78
Stillbirths —						
Number : 141	Rate per 1,000 live and still births :					15.17
Total Live and Stillbirths —						
Number : 9,295	Rate per 1,000 population :	...				17.12
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) : ...	...	...	...	...		119
Infant Mortality Rates —						
Total Infant deaths (119) per 1,000 total live births :						13.00
Legitimate Infant deaths (108) per 1,000 legitimate live births :	...	...	...	...		12.52
Illegitimate Infant deaths (11) per 1,000 illegitimate live births :	...	...	...	...		20.79
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks) (82) per 1,000 total live births :						8.96
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week) (68) per 1,000 total live births :	...	...	...	...		7.43
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined) (209) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths :	...	...				22.49
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) (1) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths :						0.11

COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS have increased by 277 to 9,154 in 1964, raising the rate to 16.86 which is still well below that of 18.4 per thousand population for England and Wales. For true comparison, however, the adusted rate is used which this year is 18.38 compared with 18.13 in 1963.

STILL BIRTHS show a very small increase to 141 from 139 last year, but the rate is lower than ever before at 15.17, and lower than the national rate of 16.3.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS show a marked rise in live births from 433 in 1963 to 529 this year, and in still births from 8 to 13. Illegitimate live births have risen from 4.88% to 5.8% of all the live births, and although Somerset is still much lower than the national average (6.9% in 1963) illegitimate babies (live and stillborn) are 6.4% of total babies born. As might be expected the rate is higher in the towns.

INFANT DEATHS

Children dying in their first year numbered 119 (compared with 130 in 1963) giving a record low rate of 13 per 1,000 live births (England and Wales 20.0). Much of this saving in infant life occurred in the young babies; for the first week the rate was only 7.43 (68 deaths) and in the first month 8.96 (82 deaths). The rate for illegitimate babies was 20.79 compared with 12.52 for those legitimately born. Deaths from 1 – 5 years were again exceptionally low at 24 (29 last year). Perinatal deaths (stillbirths and first week deaths) dropped from 217 in 1963 to 209, and the rate from 24.1 to 22.49, which follows the very satisfactory downward trend since 1956. The illegitimate perinatal rate, however, is still 38.74.

MATERNAL DEATHS that is, those associated with pregnancy, childbirth or abortion, numbered 1, with a new low rate of 0.11.

DEATHS

Statistical details are given in later tables. The death rate of 12.21 was lower than for the previous year at 13.06. The rate for England and Wales was 11.3 and to compare the Somerset figure with the country's rate it has to be adjusted in the same way as the birth rate. The adjusted comparable Somerset rate is 10.62.

PREVENTION OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Table 6 gives details of notified cases of infectious diseases and their distribution, with comparative figures for the previous year. There were no cases of diphtheria.

POLIOMYELITIS. The confirmed cases numbered 0 compared with 1 for 1963 and 0 for 1962.

VENEREAL DISEASE. The usual table is given below and shows the number of new cases at various centres in the County during 1964.

Centre	NEW CASES			Increase or Decrease during 1964
	1962	1963	1964	
Bath	10 (65)	7 (46)	10 (77)	+ 3 (+ 31)
Bridgwater	12 (25)	3 (30)	6 (26)	+ 3 (- 4)
Bristol	22 (97)	Figure not available	17 (103)	-
Taunton	17 (53)	16 (68)	4 (37)	- 12 (- 31)
Weston-super-Mare	7 (19)	10 (28)	6 (38)	- 4 (+ 10)
Yeovil	5 (32)	2 (39)	5 (27)	+ 3 (- 12)
All Clinics	73 (291)	38 (211)	48 (308)	+ 10 (+ 97)

The figures shown in brackets are the numbers of new cases suffering from 'other conditions' and conditions undiagnosed at 31st December, 1964.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

ANTE-NATAL CARE

In many places in the County midwives and general practitioners hold joint sessions. Such co-operation is a necessary development in the care of expectant mothers.

Routine blood taking sessions continued and nine such sessions per month staffed by Assistant County Medical Officers are held at Bridgwater, Chard, Crewkerne, Glastonbury and Yeovil. Total attendances were 2,537, an increase of 93 over 1963.

PARENTCRAFT AND RELAXATION CLASSES

Ante-natal parentcraft and relaxation classes were attended by 1,865 women of whom most were expecting their first babies during the year, and a total of 10,299 attendances were made, an average of six per person. Most centres invite fathers to one session in each set of classes, but their attendances are not recorded. Classes are now available in 27 Centres and a new Centre was opened during the year at Claverham. In the North of the County, Somerset mothers may attend classes in Bristol and Bath by arrangement, if it is more convenient for them to do so. In addition, classes are provided jointly with the local health authority in some hospitals when a hospital physiotherapist attends. Individual advice for expectant parents and for prospective adopting parents is also available in the home.

BIRTHS

Figures collected locally show that of 9,276 births in 1964, 2,243 (24%) took place at home. The number of home deliveries continues to fall slowly, but the rising hospital figures are balanced by an increased number of cases discharged early and nursed by domiciliary midwives. Early discharges numbered 1,759 this year, an increase of 336 from 1,423 in 1963, and represents more than a quarter of all hospital deliveries.

Multiple births this year included 69 sets of twins and 1 set of triplets.

Fewer women now are expecting their first baby — more their second and subsequent ones. Figures received from the Registrar General show the following comparison between 1960 and 1963 births.

No. of previous children	1960	% of total	1963	% of total
0	3,323	40	3,073	36
1 — 3	4,370	53	4,841	59
4	565	7	601	7
	8,258	100	8,515	100
Hospital births :	5,700	68.5	6,641	77.9

CARE OF UNDERWEIGHT BABIES (5½ lbs. or less)

Babies who were 5½ lbs. or less at birth numbered 578, and of these 524 (91%) were born in hospital, and a further 11 transferred there after birth. The proportion of underweight babies remains almost constant at 6.3% of total births.

Small babies, most of them immature, have much reduced chances of survival. The neo-natal and first week death rates for them, as compared with all live-born babies, are 85.8 and 83.8 against 8.96 and 7.43.

The proportion surviving 28 days, the period of greatest risk, has risen from 72.2% in 1958 to 91.6% this year.

ILLEGITIMACY

The Registrar General shows an increase of 109 illegitimate births over the previous year. More of these cases now seem to need help, and the moral welfare workers again report an increase in the number of complicated cases. Adopting homes are found through the Children's Department, the Bristol and Somerset Moral Welfare Adoption Society or the adoption societies serving some of the out-County homes.

MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

The County Home at Braeside, Chard, accommodated 21 girls and their babies during the year, of whom 19 were admitted ante-natally and 2 for post-natal care only. The County Council assisted 33 others in out-County Homes, while quite a number paid their own fees without help from County funds. The drop in bookings seems largely due to a very heavy demand at certain peak periods with reduced need for bookings between them.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

At the end of 1964 there were 139 Centres which provided a total of 3,285 sessions during the year. Over two-thirds of these sessions were attended by doctors, half being staffed by Assistant County Medical Officers, one-third by General Practitioners, and the remainder by other doctors employed on a sessional basis. Nearly 20,000 children were brought to Centres during the year, and of these, 6,296 were babies born in 1964, i.e. 69% of the total live births. Approximately the same percentage of babies born in 1963 attended clinics (6,040) but of those born in the years 1959 to 1962, only 7,367 (about 25%) attended.

Special toddler sessions are held regularly at Bridgwater and Midsomer Norton, and parents are encouraged to seek expert help with the problems presented by this age group.

This year a "birthday card" was introduced in Child Welfare Centres to invite toddlers to come once yearly to see the doctor and the scheme is already proving very successful. A Health and Development Clinic on the lines of one running in Sheffield will open on a trial basis in Frome next year. Children attending will be observed at play and their progress assessed.

New Centres were opened during the year on a new estate in Weston-super-Mare, on two estates in Yeovil, and at Isle Brewers. Centres at Allerford, Draycott and Hutton had to be closed owing to dwindling attendances, and arrangements were made for their members to attend other Centres nearby.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

The distribution of welfare foods to expectant and nursing mothers and young children has continued with the help of a large number of voluntary workers, some of whom have been engaged in this work since the Ministry of Food was established during the war years. Once again the sales of National Dried Milk show an appreciable decline.

The table below shows sales over the last three years :—

Year	National Dried Milk (Tins)	Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)	Vitamins A & D for Expectant Mothers (Packets)	Orange Juice (Bottles)
1962	84,230	12,111	15,343	107,919
1963	74,130	12,155	14,095	115,059
1964	67,748	11,546	14,778	124,253

OBSERVATION REGISTER

An observation register of children at "high risk" for certain handicapping conditions is maintained. The following are usually included in this Register:

- Infants born prematurely, birth weight under 4 lbs.
- Infants with severe asphyxia at birth.
- Infants severely jaundiced or affected by rhesus incompatibility.
- Infants born following rubella in early pregnancy.
- Infants with family history of certain types of deafness.
- Infants with certain neo-natal infections, meningitis and encephalitis.

A routine hearing check is made on those who may be more likely to develop deafness and the tests are carried out by the home teacher for the deaf in the baby's home soon after it reaches six months of age. Permission is first obtained from the family doctor, and the health visitor explains to the parents the reason for the routine visit of the home teacher. Reports on the hearing tests are forwarded to the family doctor and the paediatrician, and any follow-up that may be required by the otologist is arranged by them.

DAY NURSERIES

Ninety places are provided in the County Nurseries at Bridgwater, Keynsham and Taunton for children in priority classes. The average daily attendance was 69. Admissions are controlled by Sub-Committees which meet quarterly and payment is made by parents in accordance with a scale of assessment laid down by the County Council.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

Twenty-seven premises (including two run by factories) were registered at the end of the year, giving a total of 453 places. There were 40 registered daily minders. These are distributed throughout Somerset, and to some extent are complementary to the County Day Nurseries as parents with children in priority classes can be subsidised if necessary by the County Council. The majority of these groups are run by, or under the guidance of trained personnel — nursery nurses or nursery teachers or state registered nurses and school teachers.

NURSING HOMES

There were 18 homes on the register at the end of the year (one fewer than at the end of 1963), providing a total of 269 beds. Registrations were withdrawn in respect of five Homes and four new registrations granted. The conduct of Nursing Homes Regulations, made under the Nursing Homes Act of 1963, governs the conduct of nursing homes, and requires proprietors to provide accommodation, care and staff of a satisfactory standard, and limits the number of persons who may be received into their homes.

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE

This service continued with branches in South Somerset and Weston-super-Mare as well as those in Bristol and Bath. More counsellors are coming forward for training in marital problems and (perhaps more important) in helping the young to prepare for adult life.

FAMILY PLANNING

There has been a great increase in demand this year. This may be largely due to the "pill" (available at all but one of the centres serving Somerset) which is much more acceptable than the older contraceptive measures. Regular attendance of women using this method is a necessary precaution. The clinics also give help with problems of subfertility as well as family spacing.

Registrar General's Figures. Rates for Somerset 1954 - 1964 (England and Wales 1964)

Year	Live Birth	Still Birth	Illegitimate Live Birth %	Infant Deaths	Neonatal Deaths	First Week Deaths	Perinatal Deaths	Maternal Deaths
1954	14.33	20.1	4.0	22.6	16.5	-	-	0.28
1955	14.26	21.6	3.6	20.7	15.4	-	-	0.84
1956	14.41	24.6	3.8	20.2	15.4	-	35.8	1.10
1957	14.87	19.7	3.8	18.9	14.7	-	32.1	0.53
1958	15.17	20.4	3.3	20.8	14.5	11.5	31.7	0.26
1959	15.26	19.9	3.9	18.7	13.5	11.7	31.3	0.36
1960	15.9	17.6	4.3	19.8	14.8	13.2	30.4	0.00
1961	15.79	18.04	4.5	15.8	10.8	8.9	26.8	0.12
1962	16.5	17.2	5.0	17.4	13.2	11.3	28.2	0.34
1963	16.6	15.4	4.9	14.7	10.9	8.8	24.1	0.22
1964	16.7	15.2	5.8	12.9	8.9	7.4	22.4	0.11
ENGLAND AND WALES								
1964	18.4	16.3		20.0	13.8			0.25

Registrar General's Totals. Somerset 1954 - 1964 (England and Wales 1964)

Year	County Population	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths 1st week	Deaths 2 - 4 weeks	Deaths 1 - 12 months	Total Infant Deaths	Deaths 1 - 5 years	Maternal Deaths	Illegitimate Live Births
1954	485,000	6,948	143		115	42	157	16	2	276
1955	487,800	6,957	154		107	34	144	15	6	252
1956	491,600	7,085	179		109	34	143	21	5	270
1957	495,500	7,370	148		108	31	139	27	4	292
1958	496,900	7,539	157		109	48	157	23	3	247
1959	500,400	7,636	155	89	14	40	143	29	3	299
1960	507,270	8,095	145	106	14	40	160	20	0	345
1961	520,340	8,215	151	73	16	41	130	36	1	372
1962	527,240	8,700	153	98	17	36	151	30	3	438
1963	533,570	8,877	139	78	19	33	130	29	2	433
1964	542,990	9,154	141	68	14	37	119	24	1	542
ENGLAND AND WALES										
1964	47,511,000	873,990	14,509	12,106			17,507		226	

NURSING SERVICES

The general policy of the County Council in maintaining a combined service of midwifery, district nursing and health visiting in rural areas has continued. There are full-time midwives and home nurses in Taunton, Bridgwater, Yeovil and Weston-super-Mare, and full-time health visitors in these four Boroughs and at Frome, Clevedon, Keynsham and Wells. There are male home nurses at Taunton, Street, Weston-super-Mare, Bridgwater, Portishead, Yeovil and Norton-Radstock.

The day-to-day supervision of all County nursing, midwifery and health visiting staff is carried out by the Senior Medical Officer for Maternal and Child Welfare, the County Nursing Officer and five Area Nursing Officers, the Senior of whom is also Deputy County Nursing Officer. Two Assistant Area Nursing Officers were appointed during the year to help the Area Nursing Officers and to undertake their relief during periods of holiday and sickness.

At the end of 1964, the County Council Midwifery/Home Nursing/Health Visiting establishment consisted of:

Duties	Full-time	Part-time
Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors	113	2
Nurse/Midwives	79	17
District Nurses (female)	12	30
District Nurses (male)	6	—
Health Visitors	32	5
Clinic Nurses	—	2
Administrative Staff	8	—
	250	56

The number of vacancies varies from time to time during the year, but overall the number has been less than in previous years. The need for part-time nursing staff continued during 1964, and there seems to be no reason to expect that this need will diminish in view of national difficulties of recruiting staff, and especially staff for mobile relief duties. Our last mobile relief nurse resigned in 1964. The number of in-service students from the general nursing, district and health visiting training fields was again considerable, and this training is a very valuable source of recruitment, especially from pupil midwives.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER LIAISON WITH PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING STAFF

An experimental scheme of co-operation between family doctors and the public health nursing service has been put into effect in Yeovil. This is very much in its early stages and it is, as yet, too early to forecast the effects on staffing. It seems probable, however, that in the long run there will be a need for additional nursing staff because of the greater emphasis on the visiting of the elderly, and on more child welfare clinics in the doctors' surgeries. Another likely effect is that there will be some overlapping of nursing areas; more miles will have to be travelled by the nursing staff than they cover at present in their own areas, and, therefore, more time will be spent on travelling.

HOUSING

The building programme for nurses' houses is reviewed annually in the light of relevant information in regard to the acquisition of sites and to nurses' future plans. The hope that the majority of sites could be obtained well in advance of requirement has not been fulfilled, as small building plots for one or two houses are difficult to find.

Where sites can be acquired the high cost of erecting a single house is a very real deterrent and because of this the Health Committee has approved the policy of purchasing where possible privately built new or older houses, and it is hoped that this will help to meet future needs. Where houses have to be built the County Council have adopted a standard design for a nurse's house which can be used on most level sites. It is hoped that this standard design will reduce the time taken in any future erection of nurses' houses.

During 1964 nurses' houses were built at Kingsdon, Cloford and Locking, and nurses' houses at Porlock and Wootton Courtenay were purchased from the Porlock Vale District Nursing Association. The County Council agreed to the closing of the four Nurses' Homes in the County because of their high running cost and the dislike of nurses for this type of accommodation, and in their stead to purchase houses or flats. As a result of this policy, one house has already been acquired at Weston-super-Mare, and others will be purchased in Yeovil, Weston-super-Mare and Frome, as the need arises.

TRANSPORT

At the end of the year, the County Council's fleet of cars for the use of the district nursing staff numbered 126 and in addition 170 allowances were authorised to nurses using their own cars. More and more of the nursing staff are now asking for motor allowances (in the 1957 Annual Report, 30 nurses had car allowances) and there are now very few of the staff who are unable to drive.

TRAINING

As in previous years, post-graduate courses have been attended by nurses for Queen's training, midwifery and health visiting courses. Pupil midwives from Musgrove Park Hospital and Mary Stanley Nursing Home, Bridgwater have completed their district training, and it is hoped to extend this in the north of the County to pupils from Southmead Hospital. The annual Study Course was again held in May for the nurses, midwives and health visitors, and was a great success.

Since the County Council took over health visiting training from the County Nursing Association, successful candidates awarded health visitor scholarships have been required to work in Somerset for two years after qualification. The recruitment of candidates from outside the County has fallen off considerably and as it seemed probable that the two year condition was acting as a deterrent to recruitment the Health Committee agreed to reduce the period of service in Somerset from two to one year.

Health visitor scholarships were awarded to 10 candidates during the year, but it is disappointing that so few suitable candidates apply.

MIDWIFERY

The number of midwives employed in domiciliary practice was 195 and they attended 2,195 deliveries, a decrease of 70 over the previous year, in spite of the rise in the birth rate. There is, however, no lessening in the work of the domiciliary midwife because the early discharge of maternity cases from hospitals has increased. The number attending mothercraft classes has shown a steady increase compared with previous years, and there are more general practitioner/midwife ante-natal clinics in doctors' surgeries.

HOME NURSING

District nurses visited 13,145 patients during the year. Of the district staff employed at the end of the year, 168 have had district training.

Increased use has been made of mechanical lifting aids and these have proved invaluable for heavy nursing cases. Without such aids, many of those who are able to be nursed at home would have to be in hospital. Not only is nursing time saved, but the risk of back injury to nursing staff is reduced.

Laundry services for patients who are being nursed at home operate in Taunton and Weston-super-Mare. In Taunton the scheme is financed by a Trust set up by the Taunton Nursing Association, and is available to patients without charge. Supplies which are purchased through the Hospital Supplies Officer are stored at Trinity Hospital where preliminary sluicing of dirty laundry is carried out, and then laundered at one of the other hospitals in the group. In Weston-super-Mare the service is organised by the Old People's Welfare Committee, patients paying half the cost, the other half being paid by the Old People's Welfare Committee. The laundering is undertaken by a local laundry, who collect and deliver, providing a 48 hour service at a reduced cost. It is hoped to extend these laundry services to Yeovil and Bridgwater, when the necessary facilities are available, but it is impracticable to arrange for these services in other areas in the County owing to the lack of laundry facilities.

The Marie Curie Foundation Day and Night Nursing Service has continued to give valuable service to patients, and the Area Welfare Grant Scheme provides grants for small extras for the comfort of these patients.

The British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade have continued to supply medical comforts of all kinds through Depots throughout the County. This scheme is of great help in allowing patients to be discharged from hospital more quickly, and I am grateful for voluntary help provided by the Society and the Brigade.

INCONTINENCE PADS

During the year there has been an increasing demand for pads for incontinent patients. Supplies are made available through the district nurses in order that the need in each case can be assessed. During 1964, 8,200 pads were despatched to the district nurses, and judging from present trends it is thought that demand will be greatly increased during the next year. In a largely rural County such as Somerset, we have found no difficulty in disposing of soiled pads by burning in the same way as any other soiled dressing.

HEALTH VISITING

Some further progress has again been made towards a fully qualified health visiting service as shown in the table below (the 1964 figures are the actual staff employed at the end of the year, and do not take into account vacancies):—

Year	Full-time Health Visitors with H.V. Certificate	Full-time District Nursing Staff undertaking H.V. duties	
		With H.V. Certificate	Without H.V. Certificate
1948	25	29	130
1954	30	87	74
1958	31	108	47
1964	29	114	21

Liaison between hospitals and health visitors remains good. More and more of the health visitors' work is now concerned with the care of the elderly. In view of the incidence of hypothermia amongst the elderly, the low reading thermometers previously issued to midwives for use with babies are now available as well as wall thermometers to health visitors and district nurses. By the judicious use of these and by taking early appropriate action, it is hoped to alleviate suffering amongst the old people in inclement weather.

SCHOOL NURSING

The School Health Service has made great demands on the health visitors' time and it is hoped that this problem may be solved to some extent by the employment of state registered nurses as clinic assistants to help with the routine school work. The school nurses are devoting more of their time to health education. An annual eye testing scheme for all pupils has been introduced and this has proved of value in discovering sight defects, especially in the senior schools.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Work in this field has continued. The Central Health Education Committee has met three times during the year, one meeting being attended by specialists from the Central Council for Health Education, who gave valuable suggestions and demonstrations in the use of visual aids. Material has been made available to emphasise the dangers of smoking and venereal disease. It was disappointing to find that there was very little demand from schools for propaganda of this sort, although head teachers were informed that it was available. There was, however, an increase in requests from head teachers for the health visitors to give talks to the pupils.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES

For the purposes of the Midwives Acts, the medical supervisor of midwives is the Senior Officer for Maternal and Child Welfare, and non-medical supervision is carried out by the County Nursing Officer and five Area Nursing Officers. Visits are paid by the County Nursing Officer to maternity units as non-medical supervisor of midwives.

During the year, 231 domiciliary and 172 hospital midwives notified their intention to practise. Private midwives in nursing homes and domiciliary practice numbered 10. Notifications of exposure to infection numbered 137. Medical aid was sought in 1,063 cases, of which 100 were for pre-eclamptic toxæmia and 8 ante-partum bleeding.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The gradual growth of the Home Help Service is shown by the following figures:

Total number of households to which help was sent during the year:—

1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
3,091	3,381	3,537	3,850	4,031	4,107	4,220

The cases current at 31st December were:—

1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1,603	1,762	1,972	2,090	2,221	2,365	2,458

It will be noted that the number of current cases at 31st December, 1964, had increased by 93 over those of 1963 and the total yearly case load by 113.

As usual the largest increase was in the number of those aged 65 and over — 2,800 against 2,742 in 1963. It is interesting to note that of the 2,800, 27% suffered from heart trouble, strokes or blood pressure, 13% from arthritis and rheumatism, 10% from the result of accidents, 5% from mental disorders, 9% from short term illnesses, mainly bronchitis, and 11% from various forms of disablement. The towns of Weston-super-Mare and Burnham-on-Sea continue to produce the largest number of elderly applicants.

Maternity bookings increased from 353 in 1963 to 427 in 1964, but this increase did not reach the 1962 figure of 440. In fact, while the number of elderly has more than doubled since 1954, maternity bookings have increased very little.

Rather unexpectedly the number of families referred by the Children's Department decreased as also did those referred by the Mental Welfare Service.

The number of Home Helps on the register at 31st December, 1964, was as follows (figures in brackets being those for 1963):

Full-time	Resident	Part-time	Casual	Night Attendants	TOTAL
179 (84)	4 (4)	531 (519)	86 (81)	5 (3)	705 (691)

This is an apparent increase of 14, but when the hours the helps are available is taken into account, the actual increase is the equivalent of 2 full-time workers only. Home Helps with a record of long service are now eligible for 3 — 5 days additional paid leave yearly, and this further reduces the service that is available. The problem of the recruitment of suitable women to the Home Help Service is causing considerable concern throughout the country, though to date Somerset is more fortunate than many other authorities. Light industries are, however, springing up in an increasing number of small towns and large villages and many of these new employers not only provide transport for their employees but are prepared to accept part-time workers. The working conditions of a Home Help are not easy, especially when the effort of travelling from home to home is taken into account, and cannot be compared with the comfortable working conditions of a centrally located modern factory. The recruitment of Home Helps suffers for these reasons.

Another important factor concerning the recruitment is that the women who were brought up to regard the care of a home as being a highly skilled vocation and who had been trained to do this to perfection either by their mothers or by their employers, are now retiring. The younger women (who may or may not replace them) have been brought up in homes where the domestic arts are often regarded as being something which has to be fitted in after their mother has finished her employment outside the home.

We estimate that at 31st December, 1964, the service was the equivalent of 45 full-time workers below strength.

The maximum charges for the service were altered during the year from 4s. 0d. an hour for the first four weeks help and 4s. 6d. an hour thereafter, to 4s. 0d. an hour rising to 5s. 0d. after four weeks. Somerset is one of the few, if not the only authority to send the initial help at a reasonable charge and then raise the charge after the applicant has had sufficient time to recover or seek help elsewhere. Though this service is, and should be, available to all who need it, nonetheless it is essential to encourage those who can find help elsewhere to do so, thus setting free a number of Home Helps for other cases.

The number of visits paid by Organisers and their Assistants during 1964 was 18,186 an increase of 1,750 over the 16,436 visits paid in 1963 when visiting was somewhat restricted during the first six weeks of the year owing to bad road conditions. There was no increase in the number of organising and clerical staff.

We continue to be indebted to many voluntary helpers who undertake a variety of duties connected with the service and by so doing effect a considerable saving both in time and expense and who do much to ensure the well-being both of the Home Helps and householders in outlying parts of the County.

	Old age (over 65)	Chronic illness	Mental illness	T.B.	Post operative	General illness	Maternity	Post & pre-natal	Accidents	Child care	Total	Total for year
WESTON-SUPER-MARE ceased cont.	142 (139) 380 (383)	26 (26) 66 (54)	9 (4) 2 (8)	— (1) 1 (—)	39 (34) 15 (13)	50 (24) 17 (4)	52 (48) — (4)	13 (16) — (3)	8 (8) 4 (—)	2 (2) — (—)	341 (302) 485 (469)	826 (771)
MIDSOMER NORTON ceased cont.	153 (190) 519 (507)	19 (19) 51 (48)	6 (1) 2 (8)	— (1) 2 (2)	23 (24) 4 (12)	18 (34) 15 (9)	96 (83) 2 (2)	14 (18) 3 (—)	— (—) — (—)	8 (1) 5 (2)	337 (371) 603 (590)	940 (961)
CLEVEDON ceased cont.	52 (62) 149 (146)	5 (4) 20 (19)	2 (1) 2 (1)	1 (3) — (—)	12 (18) 7 (—)	9 (1) 3 (—)	57 (42) — (2)	8 (10) 1 (2)	3 (1) — (—)	3 (7) 2 (3)	152 (149) 184 (173)	336 (322)
BRIDGWATER ceased cont.	178 (134) 350 (346)	33 (25) 62 (61)	7 (6) 10 (12)	4 (6) 3 (4)	26 (12) — (6)	28 (30) — (2)	81 (55) — (—)	11 (24) 2 (1)	13 (—) — (—)	2 (11) 3 (7)	383 (303) 430 (439)	813 (742)
YEOVIL ceased cont.	71 (103) 299 (284)	19 (19) 35 (15)	4 (8) 1 (4)	— (3) 3 (3)	18 (21) 3 (6)	14 (18) — (4)	58 (50) 1 (4)	22 (18) 5 (4)	7 (3) 1 (1)	3 (5) 1 (6)	216 (248) 349 (329)	565 (577)
TAUNTON ceased cont.	156 (153) 351 (293)	14 (46) 42 (94)	11 (9) 3 (3)	2 (—) — (—)	17 (28) 2 (4)	27 (27) — (1)	77 (62) 3 (3)	14 (24) 4 (3)	4 (6) — (—)	11 (14) 2 (2)	333 (369) 407 (365)	740 (734)
Total ceased Total cont.	752 (781) 2048 (1961)	116 (139) 276 (251)	39 (29) 20 (26)	7 (14) 9 (9)	135 (137) 31 (41)	146 (134) 35 (20)	421 (340) 6 (13)	82 (110) 15 (13)	35 (18) 5 (1)	29 (40) 13 (20)	1762 (1742) 2458 (2365)	4220 (4107)
Total for year	2800 (2742)	392 (390)	59 (65)	16 (23)	166 (178)	181 (154)	427 (353)	97 (123)	40 (19)	42 (60)	4220 (4107)	

Home Helps on register December 1964

	Full time	Resident	Part time	Casual	Night attendants	Total 1964 (1963)
Weston ...	14 (18)	— (—)	91 (78)	4 (5)	2 (1)	111 (102)
Clevedon ...	5 (5)	— (—)	36 (39)	14 (10)	— (—)	55 (54)
M. Norton ...	18 (19)	— (—)	145 (151)	23 (21)	1 (1)	186 (192)
Bridgwater	13 (16)	— (—)	102 (95)	20 (17)	— (—)	135 (128)
Yeovil ...	12 (6)	— (—)	81 (89)	11 (14)	— (—)	104 (112)
Taunton ...	17 (20)	4 (4)	76 (67)	14 (14)	2 (1)	113 (106)
	79 (84)	4 (4)	531 (519)	86 (81)	5 (3)	705 (691)

Maternity Bookings

	Resident	Full-time	Part-time	Few hours
Weston ...	— (3)	10 (10)	16 (21)	25 (18)
Clevedon ...	1 (3)	5 (5)	18 (19)	33 (17)
Midsomer Norton	7 (6)	13 (23)	52 (30)	24 (26)
Bridgwater	6 (7)	27 (12)	31 (18)	12 (18)
Yeovil ...	12 (5)	16 (9)	25 (32)	6 (6)
Taunton ...	8 (12)	24 (13)	31 (22)	14 (18)
	34 (36)	95 (84)	173 (142)	114 (103)

NEW CASES VISITED 1964

	New cases	Abortive visits	Maternity cancellations	Cases continuing over:—	
				12 months	6 months
Weston-super-Mare	365 (349)	22 (19)	19 (17)	335 (315)	53 (62)
Clevedon	201 (205)	21 (19)	24 (15)	119 (107)	19 (19)
Midsomer Norton	365 (386)	42 (41)	24 (20)	425 (410)	86 (77)
Bridgwater	387 (356)	44 (47)	16 (26)	305 (378)	60 (73)
Yeovil	277 (258)	36 (37)	15 (6)	302 (258)	5 (41)
Taunton	396 (392)	45 (26)	10 (7)	283 (245)	52 (67)
	1,991 (1,946)	210 (189)	108 (91)	1,769 (1,713)	275 (345)

Figures for 1963 in brackets

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

In July and November circular letters were received from the Ministry of Health indicating that it was considered that local health authorities would have sufficient information to assist them in carrying out their programmes if vaccination and immunisation records were maintained only for children who had not reached their sixteenth birthday. This advice is being accepted.

DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

During the year 8,573 children under fifteen years of age completed a primary course of diphtheria immunisation and a further 12,601 received reinforcing injections. 7,979 children were given protection against whooping cough.

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

Primary courses of tetanus immunisation were completed by 9,295 children under fifteen years of age and a further 11,107 children received a reinforcing injection.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Three thousand six hundred and seventy nine primary vaccinations and 1,171 re-vaccinations were carried out during the year. The primary vaccinations included 3,224 children under five years of age.

YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION

Two hundred and one persons were vaccinated against yellow fever at the Taunton Yellow Fever Vaccination Centre.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

No major changes in the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme were introduced during the year.

The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation reconsidered quadruple (combined diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and poliomyelitis) vaccine and re-affirmed its previous decision not to recommend this vaccine for routine use until further information became available about the efficacy of the vaccine. It remained open to medical practitioners to prescribe the vaccine if they wished.

The live attenuated poliovirus vaccine (Sabin) largely replaced the injected vaccine (Salk) and of the 9,556 persons who received a primary course of poliomyelitis vaccine 9,203 were vaccinated with the oral (Sabin) vaccine. The offer of a reinforcing dose to school entrants was continued: 7,082 children received oral vaccine and a further 20 children were given reinforcing injections.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Primary Courses

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the year ended 31st December, 1964

DISTRICT	Children born in the years :—							TOTAL
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-59	1950-54	
RURAL								
Axbridge	115	352	64	21	6	31	11	600
Bathavon	71	149	24	4	2	18	1	269
Bridgwater	107	237	46	15	1	56	3	465
Chard	54	76	12	—	—	1	—	143
Clutton	81	140	22	3	6	5	—	257
Dulverton	8	22	7	8	3	5	3	56
Frome	25	87	6	1	2	6	1	128
Langport	50	116	16	4	2	5	—	193
Long Ashton	264	352	36	11	7	21	—	691
Shepton Mallet	24	88	10	8	1	15	5	151
Taunton	85	152	22	9	2	16	5	291
Wellington	22	53	4	1	1	8	2	91
Wells	36	105	7	3	1	4	—	156
Williton	47	100	21	5	4	11	1	189
Wincanton	96	136	14	4	1	4	1	256
Yeovil	181	237	24	3	4	26	8	483
Totals :	1,266	2,402	335	100	43	232	41	4,419
URBAN								
Bridgwater	133	238	34	14	2	110	13	544
Burnham	50	78	3	4	2	8	—	145
Chard	33	41	4	—	1	—	—	79
Clevedon	59	100	4	—	1	7	—	171
Crewkerne	33	28	1	—	—	1	1	64
Frome	114	102	10	4	3	4	—	237
Glastonbury	34	63	10	4	—	—	—	111
Ilminster	6	24	3	—	—	—	—	33
Keynsham	61	148	35	12	5	20	2	283
Minehead	44	49	9	2	1	—	1	106
Norton Radstock	69	152	20	5	1	11	—	258
Portishead	8	47	7	2	—	19	—	83
Shepton Mallet	8	31	9	—	1	3	3	55
Street	73	64	4	—	1	1	—	143
Taunton	211	306	37	21	3	24	6	608
Watchet	10	17	2	2	—	—	—	31
Wellington	31	45	5	2	—	5	2	90
Wells	44	45	2	1	—	4	—	96
Weston-super-Mare	191	250	35	7	3	36	6	528
Yeovil	225	198	16	3	2	37	8	489
Totals :	1,437	2,026	250	83	26	290	42	4,154
County Totals :	2,703	4,428	585	183	69	522	83	8,573

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Reinforcing Injections

Number of children who received a reinforcing injection in the year ended
31st December, 1964

DISTRICT	Children born in the years :—							TOTAL
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-59	1950-54	
RURAL								
Axbridge	—	9	40	15	13	472	321	870
Bathavon	—	1	32	11	5	214	49	312
Bridgwater	—	17	52	24	16	395	42	546
Chard	—	8	18	9	1	122	6	164
Clutton	—	8	25	6	2	204	139	384
Dulverton	—	1	1	—	—	49	18	69
Frome	—	3	13	6	3	167	45	237
Langport	—	11	13	9	8	160	94	295
Long Ashton	—	30	57	20	3	365	6	481
Shepton Mallet	—	—	1	1	4	151	85	242
Taunton	—	8	33	7	7	230	125	410
Wellington	—	—	1	—	—	95	89	185
Wells	—	1	9	—	—	168	91	269
Williton	—	3	22	2	5	165	49	246
Wincanton	—	1	17	4	4	222	131	379
Yeovil	—	48	98	21	11	391	220	789
Totals :	—	149	432	135	82	3,570	1,510	5,878
URBAN								
Bridgwater	1	74	95	17	32	698	199	1,116
Burnham	—	8	17	—	2	170	22	219
Chard	—	1	3	2	1	66	—	73
Clevedon	—	2	9	1	2	145	—	159
Crewkerne	—	2	21	3	—	69	—	95
Frome	—	1	4	1	1	164	34	205
Glastonbury	—	—	—	—	—	31	49	80
Ilminster	—	1	2	3	—	51	1	58
Keynsham	—	5	18	6	5	261	103	398
Minehead	—	11	33	6	1	58	58	167
Norton Radstock	—	25	88	19	5	208	17	362
Portishead	—	1	5	—	—	109	1	116
Shepton Mallet	—	—	1	7	1	74	49	132
Street	—	1	5	—	2	110	72	190
Taunton	—	33	44	3	10	537	243	870
Watchet	—	9	15	—	—	27	5	56
Wellington	—	—	—	—	1	101	64	166
Wells	—	—	1	—	—	83	57	141
Weston-super-Mare	—	16	15	2	2	517	437	989
Yeovil	4	32	88	6	2	585	414	1,131
Totals :	5	222	464	76	67	4,064	1,825	6,723
County Totals :	5	371	896	211	149	7,634	3,335	12,601

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Number of children who completed a primary course (normally 3 injections)
of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the year ended
31st December, 1964

DISTRICT	Children born in the years :—							TOTAL
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-59	1950-54	
RURAL								
Axbridge	115	352	64	21	6	2	1	561
Bathavon	70	149	23	4	1	1	—	248
Bridgwater	107	235	46	13	1	2	—	404
Chard	53	75	12	—	—	1	—	141
Clutton	81	138	22	3	5	1	—	250
Dulverton	4	22	7	8	3	—	1	45
Frome	25	87	6	1	2	—	—	121
Langport	50	116	16	4	1	3	—	190
Long Ashton	264	352	36	11	7	8	—	678
Shepton Mallet	22	81	9	8	1	10	1	132
Taunton	85	152	22	9	2	7	—	277
Wellington	22	53	4	1	1	6	—	87
Wells	36	105	7	3	1	—	—	152
Williton	47	99	21	5	4	5	—	181
Wincanton	93	143	13	4	1	2	—	256
Yeovil	181	237	24	3	4	4	—	453
Totals :	1,255	2,396	332	98	40	52	3	4,176
URBAN								
Bridgwater	133	237	34	13	2	2	—	421
Burnham	50	78	3	4	2	1	—	138
Chard	33	41	4	—	1	—	—	79
Clevedon	59	100	4	—	1	—	—	164
Crewkerne	35	28	1	—	—	1	—	65
Frome	114	102	9	4	3	3	—	235
Glastonbury	33	63	10	4	—	—	—	110
Ilminster	6	23	3	—	—	—	—	32
Keynsham	61	147	35	12	5	3	—	263
Minehead	44	49	9	2	1	—	—	105
Norton Radstock	69	151	20	5	1	6	—	252
Portishead	8	45	6	2	—	—	—	61
Shepton Mallet	4	20	9	—	1	2	2	38
Street	73	64	4	—	1	1	—	143
Taunton	211	305	36	14	1	4	—	571
Watchet	10	17	2	2	—	—	—	31
Wellington	31	45	5	2	—	—	—	83
Wells	44	45	2	1	—	1	—	93
Weston-super-Mare	191	245	35	7	3	5	—	486
Yeovil	216	199	15	—	2	1	—	433
Totals :	1,425	2,004	246	72	24	30	2	3,803
County Totals :	2,680	4,400	578	170	64	82	5	7,979

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

Primary Courses

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the year ended 31st December, 1964

RURAL DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	Children born in the years :—							TOTAL
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-59	1950-54	
Axbridge	118	358	64	22	6	31	12	611
Bathavon	70	149	24	4	2	23	8	280
Bridgwater	107	237	46	7	—	55	20	472
Chard	54	76	12	—	—	1	—	143
Clutton	81	140	22	3	6	6	—	258
Dulverton	8	22	7	8	3	5	3	56
Frome	25	87	6	1	2	6	1	128
Langport	50	116	16	4	1	6	2	195
Long Ashton	264	352	35	11	7	26	4	699
Shepton Mallet	24	88	10	8	1	15	5	151
Taunton	85	152	22	9	2	26	45	341
Wellington	22	53	4	1	1	9	13	103
Wells	36	105	7	3	1	4	—	156
Williton	47	100	21	5	4	11	1	189
Wincanton	96	138	14	4	1	4	1	258
Yeovil	181	237	24	3	4	81	123	653
Totals :	1,268	2,410	334	93	41	309	238	4,693

URBAN DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	Children born in the years :—							TOTAL
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-59	1950-54	
Bridgwater	133	238	34	14	2	114	18	553
Burnham	50	78	3	4	2	18	8	163
Chard	33	41	4	—	1	—	—	79
Clevedon	59	100	4	—	1	7	—	171
Crewkerne	33	28	1	—	—	1	1	64
Frome	114	102	10	4	3	4	—	237
Glastonbury	34	62	10	4	—	—	—	110
Ilminster	6	24	3	—	—	—	—	33
Keynsham	61	148	35	12	6	26	3	291
Minehead	44	49	9	2	1	1	1	107
Norton Radstock	69	151	20	5	1	11	—	257
Portishead	8	47	7	2	—	19	—	83
Shepton Mallet	8	31	9	—	1	3	3	55
Street	73	64	4	—	1	1	—	143
Taunton	211	307	37	21	3	51	85	715
Watchet	10	17	2	2	—	—	1	32
Wellington	31	45	5	2	—	6	25	114
Wells	44	45	2	1	—	4	—	96
Weston-super-Mare	192	248	35	7	3	37	6	528
Yeovil	220	199	15	3	2	161	171	771
Totals :	1,433	2,024	249	83	27	464	322	4,602
County Totals :	2,701	4,434	583	176	68	773	560	9,295

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

Reinforcing Injections

Number of children who received a reinforcing injection in the year ended
31st December, 1964

RURAL DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	Children born in the years :—							TOTAL
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-59	1950-54	
Axbridge	—	9	40	15	13	471	321	869
Bathavon	—	1	32	11	5	215	50	314
Bridgwater	—	17	52	24	16	395	39	543
Chard	—	8	18	9	1	122	7	165
Clutton	—	8	25	6	2	204	139	384
Dulverton	—	1	1	—	—	48	19	69
Frome	—	3	13	6	3	167	47	239
Langport	—	11	13	9	8	159	93	293
Long Ashton	—	30	57	20	3	367	9	486
Shepton Mallet	—	—	1	1	4	151	86	243
Taunton	—	8	33	7	7	198	31	284
Wellington	—	—	1	—	—	95	21	117
Wells	—	1	2	7	—	168	90	268
Williton	—	3	22	2	5	165	47	244
Wincanton	—	1	17	4	4	218	124	368
Yeovil	—	47	98	22	11	242	40	460
Totals :	—	148	425	143	82	3,385	1,163	5,346

URBAN DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	Children born in the years :—							TOTAL
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-59	1950-54	
Bridgwater	1	74	95	17	32	698	199	1,116
Burnham	—	8	17	—	2	169	22	218
Chard	—	1	3	2	1	66	—	73
Clevedon	—	2	9	1	2	145	—	159
Crewkerne	—	2	21	3	—	69	—	95
Frome	—	1	4	1	1	164	34	205
Glastonbury	—	—	—	—	—	31	49	80
Ilminster	—	1	2	3	—	51	1	58
Keynsham	—	5	18	6	6	257	103	395
Minehead	—	11	33	6	1	60	58	169
Norton Radstock	—	25	88	19	5	208	17	362
Portishead	—	1	5	—	—	111	1	118
Shepton Mallet	—	—	1	7	1	74	49	132
Street	—	1	5	—	2	109	66	183
Taunton	—	32	44	3	11	470	64	624
Watchet	—	9	15	—	—	27	5	56
Wellington	—	—	—	—	1	97	9	107
Wells	—	—	1	—	—	83	57	141
Weston-super-Mare	—	15	15	2	2	513	436	983
Yeovil	6	29	83	6	2	296	65	487
Totals :	7	217	459	76	69	3,698	1,235	5,761
County Totals :	7	365	884	219	151	7,083	2,398	11,107

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Number of Persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) in the year ended 31st December,
1964

RURAL DISTRICTS

Age groups :—	0—3 mths	4—6 mths	7—9 mths	10—12 mths	1 year		2—4 years		5—14 years		15 or over	
	P	P	P	P	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R
Axbridge	5	10	4	13	102	—	11	—	2	9	12	43
Bathavon	2	2	2	—	88	—	8	1	3	3	5	27
Bridgwater	12	27	7	12	65	—	15	1	6	5	20	33
Chard	1	4	6	7	38	—	7	1	1	—	1	6
Clutton	1	1	6	2	41	—	10	1	1	1	8	3
Dulverton	—	—	3	3	16	—	3	—	4	6	7	21
Frome	—	—	—	1	22	—	2	1	2	6	3	15
Langport	2	14	18	8	40	—	3	1	2	2	2	26
Long Ashton	6	2	24	37	196	—	22	1	1	3	18	46
Shepton Mallet	1	3	—	4	38	—	4	—	—	—	—	6
Taunton	1	27	15	23	88	1	11	2	5	7	13	35
Wellington	4	1	2	1	38	—	9	—	—	9	1	11
Wells	5	3	2	7	30	—	4	—	2	6	5	18
Williton	1	6	3	7	38	1	8	—	3	1	3	24
Wincanton	—	48	11	6	95	—	7	3	5	11	5	11
Yeovil	2	31	29	19	136	2	18	9	40	89	10	41
Totals :—	43	179	132	150	1,071	4	142	21	77	158	113	366

URBAN DISTRICTS

Age groups :—	0—3 mths	4—6 mths	7—9 mths	10—12 mths	1 year		2—4 years		5—14 years		15 or over	
	P	P	P	P	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R
Bridgwater	1	6	4	2	54	—	15	1	7	9	10	27
Burnham	1	1	17	3	31	—	3	3	4	3	8	26
Chard	1	6	4	8	23	2	1	—	2	—	2	2
Clevedon	15	13	2	3	49	—	6	1	—	2	8	13
Crewkerne	1	—	13	7	16	—	2	1	—	—	2	9
Frome	—	—	—	4	36	—	16	—	4	6	5	11
Glastonbury	29	6	1	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ilminster	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Keynsham	5	1	—	—	53	—	7	1	7	1	5	1
Minehead	3	2	3	13	21	—	7	—	2	—	4	20
Norton Radstock	4	1	—	1	59	—	5	1	2	2	5	4
Portishead	—	1	—	3	60	—	3	2	3	4	1	24
Shepton Mallet	—	2	—	—	14	—	—	—	1	5	1	7
Street	2	—	9	29	40	—	2	3	3	4	4	33
Taunton	12	35	12	18	147	—	18	2	4	27	26	80
Watchet	—	—	—	1	22	—	2	—	1	2	—	1
Wellington	—	1	2	1	42	—	1	—	—	2	1	5
Wells	—	—	3	2	43	—	7	—	3	—	2	10
Weston-super-Mare	1	5	17	16	131	—	11	2	4	8	30	53
Yeovil	1	4	12	8	127	—	25	8	90	149	11	44
Totals :	76	84	100	119	996	2	132	25	139	224	126	371
County Totals :	119	263	232	269	2,067	6	274	46	216	382	239	737

P — Primary Vaccination

R — Re-Vaccination

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Number of persons who received a course of primary vaccination (two injections of Salk vaccine, three injections of quadruple vaccine or three doses of Oral vaccine) during the year 1964

PRIMARY COURSES

District	Children born 1964		Children born 1963		Children born 1962		Children born 1943-61		Young persons born 1933-42		Persons under 40 years of age & Priority Groups	
	Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral
RURAL												
Axbridge	12	23	13	244	5	91	6	132	—	20	1	16
Bathavon	1	24	2	164	3	38	1	69	—	5	—	7
Bridgwater	3	45	3	201	2	76	—	87	—	14	1	10
Chard	—	18	—	95	—	27	—	22	—	4	—	2
Clutton	—	32	—	154	—	50	—	102	—	16	—	13
Dulverton	—	1	—	34	—	10	2	23	—	—	—	—
Frome	—	5	—	67	—	30	—	21	—	1	—	4
Langport	1	40	12	85	1	26	—	19	—	1	—	3
Long Ashton	—	66	—	434	1	138	—	196	—	43	—	27
Shepton Mallet	1	7	3	61	1	29	—	43	—	8	—	3
Taunton	—	34	—	194	—	68	1	71	—	47	—	13
Wellington	—	7	1	47	—	21	1	11	—	4	—	—
Wells	9	15	25	73	2	22	—	18	—	4	—	3
Williton	2	14	6	106	—	27	3	41	—	5	—	9
Wincanton	—	32	—	161	—	25	—	21	—	3	—	3
Yeovil	—	89	1	304	—	56	—	71	—	17	—	3
Totals :	29	452	66	2,424	15	734	14	947	—	192	2	116
URBAN												
Bridgwater	—	24	7	266	7	59	1	73	—	6	—	6
Burnham	19	5	38	50	1	16	1	18	—	6	—	4
Chard	—	19	—	54	—	13	—	15	—	2	—	—
Clevedon	—	36	—	135	—	15	—	22	—	7	—	5
Crewkerne	—	15	1	35	—	6	—	8	—	—	—	—
Frome	—	23	—	135	—	38	—	54	—	9	—	5
Glastonbury	2	26	—	79	—	18	—	12	—	1	—	—
Ilminster	—	3	—	21	—	4	—	9	—	1	—	1
Keynsham	1	10	2	120	—	42	—	28	—	9	—	6
Minehead	20	14	13	38	3	8	1	9	—	4	—	1
Norton Radstock	—	27	—	165	—	20	—	41	—	2	—	—
Portishead	—	24	—	75	—	15	—	39	—	10	—	4
Shepton Mallet	—	1	—	33	—	19	—	15	—	1	—	4
Street	—	39	—	103	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	7
Taunton	—	66	1	394	—	94	3	135	—	48	—	40
Watchet	—	4	—	19	—	4	—	3	1	—	—	1
Wellington	—	17	—	59	—	19	—	17	—	1	—	—
Wells	23	10	29	23	2	3	1	13	1	—	—	2
Weston-super-Mare	23	63	24	309	2	45	—	71	—	6	—	4
Yeovil	—	100	—	301	—	53	—	74	—	9	—	8
Totals :	88	526	115	2,414	15	501	7	666	2	133	—	98
County Totals :	117	978	181	4,838	30	1,235	21	1,613	2	325	2	214

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Reinforcements, 1964

District	Number of persons (all groups) who rec'd a third Salk injection or fourth injection of quadruple vaccine	Number of children of 5 yrs. but under 12 yrs. who rec'd a fourth Salk injection or fifth injection of quadruple vaccine	Number of persons (all groups) who rec'd a reinforcing dose of Oral vaccine following two Salk injections	Number of children of 5 yrs., but under 12 yrs. who rec'd a dose of Oral vaccine after three Salk injections or 3 Oral doses or 2 Salk injs. plus 2 Oral doses
RURAL				
Axbridge	58	—	39	369
Bathavon	6	1	1	249
Bridgwater	3	—	7	430
Chard	—	—	1	80
Clutton	5	—	6	240
Dulverton	6	—	3	62
Frome	—	—	4	239
Langport	—	—	1	130
Long Ashton	4	—	37	483
Shepton Mallet	—	—	4	111
Taunton	1	—	13	325
Wellington	2	1	6	117
Wells	5	—	2	178
Williton	12	1	7	189
Wincanton	2	—	8	184
Yeovil	1	—	6	343
Totals :	105	3	145	3,729
URBAN				
Bridgwater	4	3	4	267
Burnham	47	13	2	128
Chard	—	—	1	9
Clevedon	—	—	2	99
Crewkerne	—	—	1	55
Frome	—	—	1	251
Glastonbury	—	—	1	68
Ilminster	—	—	—	15
Keynsham	—	—	20	173
Minehead	14	1	—	86
Norton Radstock	—	—	3	265
Portishead	—	—	—	123
Shepton Mallet	—	—	4	63
Street	—	—	1	101
Taunton	2	—	29	591
Watchet	—	—	—	29
Wellington	—	—	2	123
Wells	1	—	—	94
Weston-super-Mare	—	—	19	361
Yeovil	3	—	12	452
Totals :	71	17	102	3,353
County Totals :	176	20	247	7,082

AMBULANCE SERVICE

GENERAL

In 1962 it was reported that there had been a slight decrease in the total number of patients carried by the Ambulance Service, but that this decrease was probably only of a temporary nature. The figures for 1963 showed an increase over 1962 of 8.5% and in 1964 there was a further increase of approximately 5.8%. To state precisely how and where these changes occurred is difficult because of the varied nature of the work of the Service, but certainly part of the increase arises from the development of "day stay hospitals". In 1964 the total mileage increased by approximately 6.5% over 1963 and the average distance travelled per patient carried remains slightly under 7.5 miles.

The agency arrangements with the St. John Ambulance Brigade terminated on 31st March, 1964. I am pleased to acknowledge the full and helpful co-operation of the Officers of the Brigade in ensuring that the changeover was smooth and that no difficulties arose. Where available, volunteers continue to assist the Ambulance Service and hire arrangements have been made with certain Divisions. Similar arrangements with the British Red Cross Society continue to operate satisfactorily. On the termination of the agency the single vehicle stations at Wellington and Wells ceased to operate as Ambulance Stations within the County Service and the sitting-case ambulances were transferred to Main Stations.

The following table gives details of patients and mileage :—

1963	Patients	Mileage	Average Distance travelled per patient (miles)
Ambulances	70,302	575,430	8.19
Sitting-case Ambulances	106,976	778,644	7.29
Cars	20,946	121,438	5.80
Totals — Service Vehicles	198,224	1,475,512	7.44
Hospital Car Service	1,865	8,087	4.34
Private Hire	19	267	14.16
All vehicles	200,108	1,483,866	7.42
1964			
Ambulances	75,966	628,905	8.28
Sitting-case Ambulances	113,247	813,946	7.18
Cars	20,678	132,363	6.40
Totals — Service Vehicles	209,891	1,575,214	7.50
Hospital Car Service	1,584	5,204	3.28
Private Hire (Ambulances and Cars)	266	6,178	23.10
All vehicles	211,741	1,586,596	7.49

CONTROL

The Group Control arrangements continue unchanged. Originally the Northern part of the County was covered for Ambulance purposes jointly by the Bath and Bristol Services, but the rise in population made it necessary to establish a station at Keynsham. The North East Somerset area Group Control will be transferred to Shepton Mallet from Glastonbury when the new Shepton Mallet Station is built.

The pressure on the Controls during the day continues to increase, and it is essential that radio cover should be as near perfect as possible. The geography of the West Somerset area makes radio reception difficult and the Taunton Control has relied upon two transmitters for its cover, one situated at Culmhead and operated by a telephone land line, and the other situated at Charterhouse and operated by a U.H.F. radio link. This radio link is affected in adverse weather conditions and radio contact with vehicles travelling in the Minehead, Williton and Exmoor areas becomes impossible at times. Efforts are being made to overcome this.

In the Glastonbury Control area, one of the two main transmitters is located at the Anglo Trading Estate, from which the Ambulance Station now operates. This situation is not good and, with the move to the projected new Ambulance Station, a fresh site will be necessary. Negotiations are proceeding with the Bristol Waterworks Company to obtain a site on the Mendips above Shepton Mallet, and if this is agreed, the move will take place early in 1965.

The following table shows the number of vehicles equipped with radio as at 31st December :

Control Area	Ambulances	Dual-purpose Sitting-case Ambulances	Cars	TOTAL
Group 1 Taunton (South West Somerset)	13	11	1	25
Group 2 Weston-super-Mare (North West Somerset)	13	9	2	24
Group 3 Glastonbury (North East Somerset)	9	12	2	23
Group 4 Yeovil (South East Somerset)	4	6	1	11
TOTALS:	39	38	6	83

STAFF

On the termination of the agency arrangements with the St. John Ambulance Brigade the ambulance driver/attendant at Wellington was transferred to Taunton, and the replacement for the retiring ambulance driver/attendant at Wells was transferred to Shepton Mallet.

It has been necessary to strengthen the staffing of Stations and the following additions have been approved :-

Churchill	2
Clevedon	1
Keynsham	1
Taunton	2
Weston-super-Mare	1
Yeovil	1

The authorised establishment at 31st December, 1964, was :—

Ambulance Station	Station Officers	Sub-Officers	Senior Drivers	Driver Attendants	TOTALS
Bridgwater	—	—	1	6	7
Castle Cary	—	—	1	3	4
Churchill	—	—	1	6	7
Clevedon	—	—	2	9	11
Frome	—	—	1	2	3
Glastonbury	1	2	—	7	10
Highbridge	—	—	—	3	3
Ilminster	—	—	1	2	3
Keynsham	—	—	1	5	6
Minehead	—	—	1	7	8
Norton-Radstock	—	—	1	7	8
Portishead	—	—	1	1	2
Shepton Mallet	1	2	—	7	10
Taunton	—	5	—	22	27
Weston-super-Mare	—	5	—	18	23
Yeovil	1	2	—	12	15
TOTALS	3	16	11	117	147

In the development of the Ambulance Service it has become apparent that some specialised training is desirable, and in May a pilot Course of one week's duration was held for 12 new recruits. The good effect of this training on the Service has been evident, and consideration is now being given to extending training to all members of the Staff.

VEHICLES

On 1st April the sitting-case ambulance at Wellington was transferred to the Taunton Station and the S.J.A.B. ambulances at Cheddar, Wedmore and Wells ceased to be part of the County fleet but continued to be available to the Service on a hire basis. Three additions have been made to the fleet, making a total establishment at 31st December, 1964, of 83 vehicles. Their distribution between stations is :—

Ambulance Station	Ambulances	Dual-Purpose Sitting-Case Ambulances	Cars	TOTALS
Bridgwater	2	2	—	4
Castle Cary	1	2	—	3
Churchill	2	2	—	4
Clevedon	3	3	—	6
Frome	1	—	—	1
Glastonbury	2	3	1	6
Highbridge	2	1	—	3
Ilminster	2	1	—	3
Keynsham	2	2	—	4
Minehead	2	2	—	4
Norton-Radstock	3	3	—	6
Portishead	1	—	—	1
Shepton Mallet	2	3	1	6
Taunton	7	6	1	14
Weston-super-Mare	5	3	2	10
Yeovil	3	4	1	8
TOTALS:	40	37	6	83

During the year 1964 new vehicles were delivered as follows:—

4 ambulances — at the Keynsham, Shepton Mallet, Taunton and Weston-super-Mare Stations.

5 dual-purpose sitting-case ambulances — at the Bridgwater, Shepton Mallet, Taunton, Weston-super-Mare and Yeovil Stations.

The three Landrover ambulances referred to in last year's report were delivered during the Spring of 1964. Although we have not experienced any prolonged periods of bad weather since then, they have proved most useful to the Service in a number of ways and have made many journeys easy which previously would have created problems. Although specialised vehicles, they are suitable for normal routine use.

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE AND HIRE

As already indicated, arrangements with the Voluntary Societies in some instances have been made on a hire basis. These, together with the Hospital Car Service, form a useful supplement to the County Service.

RAIL TRAVEL

Although the total number of patients carried by rail shows a slight drop on 1963, the equivalent of road mileage of the rail journeys shows an increase of approximately 10,000 miles. The reorganisation of rail services has not yet seriously affected the sending of patients from Somerset by rail, but the number of trains available for stretcher patients is less. Although with the reduction in rural train services the road portions of many journeys are inevitably greater, rail travel is still important and of benefit to both the patient and the authority. We continue to be indebted to the volunteers who so willingly act as escorts with patients sent by rail.

	Stretcher		Sitting		TOTALS	
	Patients	Mileage	Patients	Mileage	Patients	Mileage
1963	173	21,657	959	71,341	1,132	92,998
1964	195	22,232	928	75,788	1,123	98,020

Total equivalent road mileages:—

1962 — approximately 174,000

1963 — approximately 186,000

1964 — approximately 196,000

PREMISES

No new ambulance stations have been completed during the year. A new station is being built at Keynsham and should be ready for occupation in May 1965. Sites have been acquired for new stations at Ilminster, Minehead and Shepton Mallet, and the planning of these stations is now in hand.

Extensions to the Taunton Station were to be made in the year 1964/65, to meet a short term need until the new District General Hospital was built, the first phase of which was planned to start in 1968. The first phase of the hospital has now been altered to the early 1970's and so the extensions to the existing station are now being replanned to meet the needs for the next fifteen years.

There have been unforeseen delays in the provision of a new Fire Station at Frome, and the present Fire Station reserved for future use as an ambulance station will not be available for two to three years. The temporary accommodation at Frome has never been satisfactory and at the end of the year the County Council were served with notice to quit. Accommodation for a station office and stores is being provided at the Council's Clinic premises in Frome and it is hoped that garage accommodation may be found for the ambulance.

CHIROPODY

It is now five years since the inception of the Chiropody Service, which aims to provide treatment for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers, and although the scheme was slow to expand, the past year has shown the very considerable expansion that was expected when the fees approved by the Whitley Council became more acceptable to the chiropodists. There has been no major change in the organization of the Scheme, and we are continuing to use the services of chiropodists in private practice by sending patients to them on medical referral. This ensures that those in real need of treatment are given priority.

The following table gives figures for the last four years, and shows, in detail, the rapid increase during 1964.

Year	No. of Chiropodists accepting patients	New cases	No. of treatments given		Total
			Surgery	Domiciliary	
1961	18	923	9,013	1,762	10,775
1962	26	790	10,730	2,168	12,898
1963	28	1,516	12,089	4,067	16,156
1964	42	2,574	24,903	6,737	31,640

The patient's contribution towards the cost of treatment continues at 2s. 6d. for surgery treatment, but has increased to 5s. 0d. for domiciliary treatment. However, for the latter, consideration is given in cases of hardship.

Apart from the treatment provided by chiropodists in their surgeries, and when necessary in the patients' homes, a number of Clubs for the elderly still continue to hold chiropody sessions for their members. These are organised within the clubs, but financial help is given by the County Council. Apart from being very popular, these sessions are of great benefit to the Club members, especially in the villages, from where a visit to a chiropodist's surgery might mean a long journey by bus or train. The voluntary work done by the Club organisers is invaluable and their willing co-operation has ensured the success of the Chiropody Scheme.

Chiropody sessions are still being carried out in Homes for the elderly, and whenever a new Home is opened, one of the first requests is for chiropody, and every effort is made to get this service started.

Many letters of appreciation of the service are received from patients and Club Organisers who recognise the benefit to the elderly. It helps them to retain their mobility and expenditure in this way is well worthwhile.

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. C. de W. Kitcat, Senior Consultant Chest Physician, has provided information for the following report:—

NOTIFICATIONS

These at 92 show a considerable decrease on the 1963 total of 128. There has been very little change in the number of notifications in the South Somerset Clinical Area for the past three years and the reduction in 1964 was confined to the north of the County.

PARTICULARS OF PULMONARY CASES NOTIFIED

Year	New Cases Notified	Transfers from other Authorities	Total	Contacts Seen
1959	185	72	257	1,876
1960	158	61	219	1,430
1961	147	59	206	1,348
1962	105	28	133	1,012
1963	128	35	163	1,161
1964	92	29	121	892

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS — 1964 — BY AGE GROUPS

Age Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 — 1	—	—	—	—
2 — 5	1	1	—	1
5 — 10	1	2	1	—
10 — 15	—	1	—	—
15 — 20	3	1	—	—
20 — 25	1	4	1	—
25 — 35	9	5	1	—
35 — 45	10	7	—	1
45 — 55	8	5	2	3
55 — 65	9	6	2	4
65 and Over	14	4	—	5
TOTALS	56	36	7	14

POST MORTEM NOTIFICATIONS

There were four cases of Tuberculosis during 1964 which were not formally notified before death. These cases were in two categories as follows:—

(1) Diagnosed after Post Mortem examination:—

1 Male (Pulmonary) aged 91
1 Female (Pulmonary) aged 36

(2) Diagnosed on a doctor's certificate:—

1 Male (Non-Pulmonary) aged 61
1 Female (Non-Pulmonary) aged 83

CHEST HOSPITALS

TAUNTON CHEST HOSPITAL. This is the second year that Taunton Chest Hospital has been the only hospital in the south of Somerset for the treatment of tuberculosis and, although on occasions there have been only a few beds in reserve, the 23 beds available have proved adequate for our needs. The average occupancy for the year was 13 and on 31st December, 1964 8 beds were unoccupied.

Admissions for the year:	Men 48	Women 20	Total 68
Discharges for the year:	Men 42	Women 15	Total 57
Deaths during the year:	Men 2	Women 1	Total 3

OTHER HOSPITALS

The number of tuberculous patients admitted to other hospitals during the year was 56.

CHEST CLINICS

The new cases seen at the chest clinics numbered 4,052 and were classified as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

T.B. Negative	...	...	...	62	
T.B. Positive, stage 1	...	...	...	17	
T.B. Positive, stage 2	...	...	...	21	
T.B. Positive, stage 3	...	...	...	7	107

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Bones and Joints	...	...	...	2	
Abdominal	...	...	...	1	
Other organs	...	...	...	1	
Peripheral glands	...	...	...	6	10

<u>Not Tuberculous</u>	...	...	...		3,935
					<u>4,052</u>

Chest Clinic attendances have been as follows:—

Clinic	1962	1963	1964
Bath (County)	770	713	683
Bridgwater	3,566	3,458	3,657
Chard	821	739	774
Clevedon	501	607	577
Frome	128	126	103
Minehead	1,643	1,298	1,377
Paulton	419	421	437
Radstock	193	226	205
Shepton Mallet	221	192	180
Taunton	4,943	4,216	3,864
Wells	547	580	585
Weston-super-Mare	3,244	2,818	3,139
Yeovil	2,469	2,597	2,702
TOTALS	19,465	17,991	18,283

This table shows an increase of approximately 300 in the total number of attendances at chest clinics throughout the County whereas the total of new cases seen was fewer than in 1963.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Year	Numbers examined		Active cases found	Active cases per thousand examined		
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Total
1960	20,196	14,354	25	0.74	0.69	0.72
1961	10,833	8,870	6	0.27	0.33	0.30
1962	24,816	19,075	11	0.32	0.16	0.25
1963	13,733	8,330	10	0.58	0.24	0.45
1964	18,269	11,015	9	0.16	0.54	0.31

In addition to the above, there were 48 cases (23 male and 25 female) with inactive tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES

The death rate for the year was 0.03 compared with 0.052 in 1963.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

GENERAL

There has been a steady development in the Mental Health Services over the years and it is gratifying to record that this has taken place in harmonious co-operation with the various hospital authorities in Somerset. Although a great deal still remains to be done, the pattern of an integrated community care service for the mentally disordered is now emerging.

TRAINING CENTRES AND HOSTELS

Comparison between the services provided in 1954 and in 1964 clearly demonstrates the progress that has been made.

		1954	1964
(a) Number of pupils at Training Centres	... ..	158	354
(b) Number of miles (approximately) transporting pupils to Centres	... ..	126,000	360,000

In 1954 there were six training centres, viz. Bridgwater, Ilminster, Radstock, Taunton, Weston-super-Mare and Yeovil, all of which were in non-County owned premises and almost completely lacking in ordinary amenities. There are now six purpose-built training centres and four more projects, namely at Radstock, Weston-super-Mare, Taunton and Bridgwater, are approaching completion to meet future demands for junior and adult places. Additionally, the Weston-super-Mare and District Society for the Spastic and Mentally Handicapped are providing an adult training centre for temporary use in Weston-super-Mare, and the Glastonbury and District Society are hoping to raise money for an industrial annexe at Glastonbury.

The following table shows the position with regard to existing Training Centres/Hostels and the Capital Works Schemes now in progress which will provide new Junior and Adult Training Centres :—

Centre	No. of Boarders/Pupils/Trainees (31st December, 1964)			New Projects completion
	Junior	Adult	Total	
Bridgwater	32	23	55	June, 1965
Bridgwater (50—place Junior Centre)				
Glastonbury	19	19	38	
Lopen	8	12	20	—
Radstock	30	31	61	—
Radstock (50—place Adult Centre)				March, 1965
Taunton	22	27	49	July, 1965
Taunton (50—place Junior Centre)				
Weston-super-Mare	52	28	80	February, 1965 June, 1965
Weston-super-Mare (70—place Junior Centre)				
Weston-super-Mare (35—place Adult Centre)				
Yeovil	34	23	57	—
Yeovil (Hostel)	(22)			—
Bath (Bath L.H.A.)	2	4	6	—
TOTALS	199	167	366	

The Yeovil Training Centre Hostel continues to be used for the accommodation of children Mondays to Fridays during term-time and for short-stay cases during part of the holiday periods. There are also five hostel places at St. Margaret's Home, Weston-super-Mare, for children who attend the Weston-super-Mare Junior Training Centre.

Efforts have continued to be made to increase the range and amount of work undertaken by pupils over the age of 16 years and the opportunity thus given to trainees of remunerative employment has proved to be a very worthwhile incentive and encouragement in extending the interests and activities of the Adult Training Centres. This will receive added stimulus when the new Adult Training Centres come into operation as facilities will then be available for outdoor work such as simple horticulture and car washing.

HOME TEACHING

The arrangements for a group of pupils living in an isolated part of the County to receive home tuition from a qualified home teacher have proved to be of great benefit to them.

DAY CENTRES AND SOCIAL CLUBS

The Local Health Authority has continued to be actively associated with the social work of the Tone Vale Hospital Social Health Centres — at Ivor House, Taunton, to which a Mental Welfare Officer with psychiatric social worker qualifications has been seconded, and also at Penn House, Yeovil.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

Cliffe View Hostel at Cheddar provides for up to 14 female mentally disordered persons, most of whom go out to daily work, and who are accommodated until they can be placed in residential employment or other suitable arrangements are made for them.

Efforts have been made to acquire a suitable property in Bridgwater for young men. A hostel for this purpose is urgently needed. There are, however, difficulties in regard to acquisition, but it is hoped that the purchase may be completed by Midsummer, 1965.

The scheme for recovered mentally ill persons to be boarded out in private or voluntary homes has made an invaluable contribution in assisting patients to leave hospital and take up residence in the community. During the past year the Local Health Authority has made 81 grants towards the cost of their residential accommodation and there is expected to be a progressive increase in the number of persons helped in this way.

HOME VISITING

The home visiting of mentally ill or subnormal persons forms an important part of the service. A summary of the visits paid by Mental Welfare Officers is given below:—

Guardianship	Aftercare	Other	Total Visits
463	13,876	5,979	20,318

GENERAL STATISTICS

At 31st December, 1964, the number of patients awaiting admission to hospitals for the subnormal was 25, 9 being urgent cases.

Temporary residential care to relieve the family was arranged for 112 severely subnormal patients — 50 were accommodated in hospitals under Circular 5/52; 35 in Local Authority residential accommodation and 27 at St. Margaret's Holiday Home, Weston-super-Mare.

The number of mentally disordered patients referred to the Local Health Authority during the year was as follows:—

Mentally Ill		Psychopathic		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Total	
Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over	Under age 16	16 and over
14	1,525	—	13	23	67	51	14	88	1,619

As shown by the following table admissions to hospital have continued to be mainly on an informal basis:—

Informal	Sections 25/29	Sections 26/60	Total Admissions
591	334	75	1,000

The number of patients under guardianship at 31st December, 1964, was 62, of whom 55 were severely subnormal. This reflects the continuing trend towards informal community care in cases where the control of guardianship is not necessary.

STAFFING

SOCIAL WORKERS. The Social Work Service is becoming an increasingly important part of the Services and, to meet the need for qualified staff, only persons holding post-graduate social science diplomas or the newer certificates in social work are recruited. Mental Welfare Officers are also seconded to courses at universities and colleges. At present, approximately half the Mental Welfare Officers hold Social Work qualifications.

TRAINING CENTRE STAFF. The need for qualified staff at the Training Centres has also been recognised and a training scheme for new entrants to the Services was adopted in 1961, under which trainee teachers are seconded to diploma courses run by the National Association for Mental Health. The Minister of Health has set up a Council for the Training of Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped and an extension of training facilities is expected.

WATER SUPPLIES

The Water Resources Act, 1963, is basically an Act designed to ensure the utmost economy in the country's water resources. To this end the Act provides for the formation of a Water Resources Board (established in July last year) under which will operate river authorities who will carry out certain functions previously the responsibility of river boards and other bodies. The new river authorities' areas will equate with those of the existing river boards and become operative as from the 1st April, 1965. As from this date the land drainage, fisheries and prevention of pollution functions of the thirty-two existing river boards will cease to exist.

It is becoming increasingly evident that urgent action is required to meet the increasing demands for water for domestic uses, also for agricultural and industrial purposes. The latter is not so much a problem in Somerset, although two industrial consumers, both within the West Somerset Water Board's area, require more than 2,000,000 gallons per day.

The Somerset River Board 'Report on the Rainfall of 1964' records that the general rainfall in inches for that year, viz. 24.0, was the lowest figure since 1934. A closer examination of the table shows this to be 9.7 inches below the average for the last thirty-one years. It is, therefore, very gratifying to note how few authorities in Somerset suffered serious shortages during 1964. The quality of water generally remained at a very 'high level'.

FORECAST OF FUTURE SCHEMES

In March, 1964, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government circulated all water and sewerage authorities requesting comprehensive information concerning the "extent to which piped water and main drainage has been brought to rural areas together with an assessment of what remains to be done in each area and some indication of its likely cost". A summary of the information prepared by the water undertakers in this county is set out below. The details relating to sewerage and sewage disposal may be found on page

	Period	No. of properties <u>now</u> existing to be connected or connectable as a result of scheme	Estimated cost of grant-aidable work at 1964 prices £
Bristol Waterworks Company	1965 — 1968	333	126,550
	Post 1968	281	61,111
West Somerset Water Board	1964 — 1968	373	157,893
	Post 1968	216	124,400
Wessex Water Board	1964 — 1968	150	50,000
	Post 1968	70	31,000

SOMERSET COUNTY WATER UNDERTAKERS

The following are extracts of reports submitted by the three Water Undertakers:—

"BRISTOL WATERWORKS COMPANY

(i) The 18"/15" main between Cheddar and Rodney Stoke, forming part of the North Somerset Augmentation Scheme for Wells City, Glastonbury Borough and Wells Rural was commissioned using temporary connections to enable water from the Cheddar Treatment Works to be passed to Draycott and to augment the supply to the Wells Rural areas fed from the system taken over with the amalgamation with Street Urban.

(ii) The supply in the Tunley-Peasedown area of Bathavon Rural District was augmented by pumping water at Clandown out of the Norton Radstock system which was in turn augmented from the Stowey Works.

(iii) A main was laid from Kilmersdon to Terry Hill with the object of providing an alternative supply to the Norton St. Philip/Faulkland area.

(iv) At Walton a length of 1,690 yards of 4" main was laid to improve pressure in the higher parts of Walton.

(v) By means of a 1,385 yards 3" extension from Kilmersdon the Village of Charlton was provided with a piped water supply.

The Company also commenced work on the enlargement of the Rowberrow Treatment Works and the laying of a 6" main to supply the Highbury area of Coleford direct from the Tadhill reservoir system with the intention of improving pressure.

The total population being supplied at the 31st December, 1964, was 275,830 and the average daily consumption per head in the Company's area of supply (this includes Bristol and Gloucester) was 52.6 gallons. This figure is made up of 36.4 gallons for domestic use and 16.2 gallons for trade and other purposes. The length of mains laid in the County during 1964 amounted to 29.5 miles.

Finally, the Company completed negotiations with the Urban District of Radstock and on the 1st April, 1964, the water undertaking of this authority was transferred to Bristol Waterworks Company."

"WEST SOMERSET WATER BOARD

The Meteorological Office records indicate that 1964 was the second driest year of this century, 1921 being the driest. The Board's records substantially agree; the rainfall generally over the Board's area of supply was only 70 per cent of the average rainfall for the standard period of 1916 to 1950.

In spite of the low rainfalls, the Board were able to maintain unrestricted water supplies over the majority of the area, and were able to supply a total of 3,464,433,596 gallons of water to meet the domestic, trade and metered supplies in the year.

The quantity of water supplied in the three divisions of the Board were as follows:—

Bridgwater Division	1,547,633,000 gallons
Minehead Division	262,363,596 gallons
Taunton Division	1,654,437,000 gallons
Total	<u>3,464,433,596 gallons</u>

The average daily water demands	=	9,491,599 gallons
The highest daily demand, 22nd July, 1964	=	11,363,000 gallons
The lowest daily demand, 25th December, 1964	=	6,338,000 gallons

Whilst the average amount supplied per head the population was :—

Domestic	34.81 gallons per day
Metered supplies	26.82 gallons per day
Total	<u>61.63 gallons per day</u>

Of the total water supplied in the year, 85.87 per cent was filtered and chemically treated and sterilised at the Board's four major filter and treatment works, as follows :—

Taunton	(Fulwood	324,003,000 gallons
	(Maundown	1,233,809,000 "
Bridgwater	(Ashford	567,927,000 "
	(Durleigh	849,229,000 "
Total		<u>2,974,968,000 "</u>

The efficiency of these treatment works is reflected in the Bacteriological Results of samples taken. In addition 14.13 per cent of the total water put into supply is obtained from many small supplies in the Board's area. These small supplies are chlorinated but not filtered, and are affected by flow rates from rainfall and demand, farming, forestry and similar activities in the vicinity of the supplies, with the consequential varying bacteriological results. These supplies, due to their small size, are not regularly manned and the chlorinators are set at constant rate dosages.

The Board have eight impounding and storage reservoirs with a combined total capacity of 1,785,115,000 gallons. The largest reservoirs being Clatworthy, Durleigh, Hawkridge and Luxhay. The length of mains laid by the Board totalled 16.42 miles."

"WESSEX WATER BOARD

The Board has now been in existence for 1½ years. At the end of its first six months, a Programme of Capital Works was approved by the Board. Since then the time has been spent in acquiring staff, consolidating knowledge of the Undertaking, commencing design work and carrying out the more urgently required installations, as well as in the day-to-day operation of the Undertaking.

The drought of 1964 (second driest year since 1887) following the driest winter for over 250 years created extreme difficulties and made the Board's first year of existence an extremely testing experience for the personnel engaged in maintaining supplies. Although there were occasional shortages in small areas, no restrictions on the use of water were imposed. At the end of November Sutton Bingham Reservoir water level was lower than ever before, with only 60 days' supply remaining; however, it filled during December.

Work is now proceeding generally in accordance with the proposals mentioned last year; the following notes detail what has been designed, commenced or completed up to March, 1965.

(a) Central District

The Lake Scheme for increasing the output from the existing Lake Farm boreholes from 0.7 m.g.d. to 2.0 m.g.d. is well under way; design work has been completed, the pumping machinery contractor has been appointed and tenders will shortly be invited for the Civil Engineering work.

Service reservoirs are being thoroughly inspected and cleaned as opportunity permits. Odcombe reservoir (1 m.g. capacity) was found to be leaking seriously through porous concrete and cracks in the floor and walls. Pressure grouting under the floor and a sprayed cement screed on the walls has reduced this leakage from 150,000 g.p.d. to less than 1,000 g.p.d.

(b) Western District

The Board was successful in obtaining powers to increase the abstraction at Pole Rue to 1 m.g.d. by means of a third borehole. A new 8" trunk main has been laid from Combe St. Nicholas to Chard and this will shortly be brought into use. As anticipated, the link to Crewkerne is now fully utilised and further development in Crewkerne will be supplied temporarily by boosting extra water along this main until the new source in the Western District is available. It was intended that this new source should be at Tatworth, a gauge has been installed at the Tatworth Springs with disappointing results, indicating a much lower yield than was expected. Another gauge has been installed at a possible source at Cricket St. Thomas and this seems more hopeful, although the water will require more treatment than the Tatworth water.

Difficulties in maintaining supplies to Merriott and other places near the end of the long small diameter trunk main from Pole Rue have been overcome by providing a feed to Merriott from Compton Durville by means of a new pump and trunk main.

The Long Sutton source has been abandoned. The Hewish source will be abandoned soon when a pump has been installed to take over the area supplied.

(c) Eastern District

The Galhampton area experiences shortages at times of peak demand and works to overcome this are being designed as a matter of urgency; it is, however, necessary to ensure that these are compatible with works projected to supply long term developments in the Eastern District.

(d) General

A full-time qualified Chemist and Bacteriologist has joined the staff of the Board, and a laboratory has been set up at Sutton Bingham, equipped to carry out full chemical analyses and bacteriological examinations of water samples. Problems of water treatment and complaints are other matters investigated by the Chemist. The Sutton Bingham water poses unusual problems in treatment, related to the presence of manganese and algae in the reservoir in varying amounts at different times of the year.

Chlorinators have been installed at the previously unchlorinated sources at Chaffcombe, Tatworth, Roundham, Cole and Batcombe. Plant will soon be installed at the remaining unchlorinated sources at Pitcombe and New Park Wood. The drip feed chlorinator at Cudworth has been most erratic in operation, especially in cold weather, and an electrically operated chlorinator is now being installed there.

Since the Board assumed responsibility for water supplies, 15.4 miles of new water mains have been laid, the total length of mains now amounting to 759 miles. The total population within the area of supply is 124,000, of whom the Board supplies approximately 117,000, the remainder being supplied from their own individual wells and springs or from small private estate supplies. The average consumption is 7.5 m.g.d., the metered consumption averaging 1.9 m.g.d. The per capita consumption is, therefore, 0.64 g.p.d., domestic consumption accounting for 48 g.p.d. per head."

Schemes approved under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944 - 51 during the year were as follows:—

Rural District	Scheme	Estimated Cost (as submitted)		
		£	s.	d.
Bathavon	Bath City - Bathford - Warleigh Extension ...	1,841	0	0
Clutton	Bristol Waterworks Company - Whitchurch - Woollard Lane Extension	63	0	0
Dulverton	West Somerset Water Board - Dulverton - Northmoor Road Extension	2,260	0	0
Shepton Mallet	Bristol Waterworks Company - Ashwick - Oakhill Extension	4,072	0	0
Shepton Mallet	Bristol Waterworks Company - Ditcheat - Brook House Inn Area Extension	2,310	0	0
Taunton	West Somerset Water Board - Supply to Bishops Wood	8,000	0	0
Taunton	West Somerset Water Board - Curland Extension	1,350	0	0
Taunton	West Somerset Water Board - Kingston St. Mary - Cushuish Extension	2,740	0	0
Wellington	West Somerset Water Board - Wrangway Extension	7,650	0	0
Williton	West Somerset Water Board - Stogumber - Kingswood Extension	1,700	0	0
Wincanton	Cucklington Extension	1,020	0	0
		£33,006	0	0

WATER SAMPLES

Classification of raw and treated water samples submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination by local authorities are shown in the following Table. The water undertakers also check on raw and treated supplies as a matter of routine.

	Raw Water				Treated after going into supply			
	Bacteriological		Chemical		Bacteriological		Chemical	
	No. Taken	Satisfactory	No. Taken	Satisfactory	No. Taken	Satisfactory	No. Taken	Satisfactory
Boroughs and Urbans	203	77	37	35	777	754	37	1
Rurals	182	126	63	63	557	515	122	116
Totals	385	203	100	98	1,334	1,269	159	117

The following figures refer to samples taken from well water supplies :—

	Boroughs and Urbans		Rurals	
	No. Taken	Satisfactory	No. Taken	Satisfactory
Bacteriological	24	13	187	74
Chemical	1	1	3	1

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

As the years progress more and more Villages now have their own sewage disposal systems, although a look at the table on Page 55 will show that there is still a lot of work to be done in rural areas before all hamlets have main drainage facilities. In addition some of the earlier installations are now overloaded and in need of replacement, and this aspect of the work will assume increasing proportions in the future.

Financial particulars of schemes approved during 1964 are set out on Page 54.

BOROUGHES AND URBAN DISTRICTS

BRIDGWATER. Work on the provision of a new pumping station at East Quay has now been completed at an estimated cost of £40,000. A draft design for a scheme for Chilton Street is still under consideration.

BURNHAM-ON-SEA. This Authority is still considering the problem of resewering the whole Urban District with new consolidated outfalls to supercede the existing crude discharges. A scheme has been prepared in principle and has been discussed at Ministry level.

CHARD. Although Ministry approval has now been obtained in connection with the scheme to link Holbear with the Sewage Works and passing through the industrial area, no progress has been made during the year. The District Council also state that they are proposing to spend the sum of £104,000 on the remodelling of existing works.

CLEVEDON. Work is now in progress on the repair and enlargement of a length of trunk sewer. The total cost of this work is estimated to amount to £11,000. Negotiations are now in hand for the construction of a sewage treatment plant to serve the whole of this district and part of the neighbouring district of Long Ashton.

CREWKERNE. Work in connection with improvements to this Authority's Eastern Outfall Sewage Disposal Works was commenced during the year.

GLASTONBURY. Only minor extensions and improvements were carried out during the year. The Council's Consulting Engineers are still investigating the question of extensions to the existing works in order to provide for additional trade waste flows.

KEYNSHAM. The reconstruction of the Council's Sewage Disposal Works including sections of new and reconstructed sewers and pumping station has now been completed at an estimated cost of £283,000. Work is now in progress on the extension and reconstruction of sewers and the provision of a pumping station for the western end of the district. So far as future proposals are concerned it is planned to provide a pumping station for the eastern end of Keynsham, and the relaying and enlargement of certain sections of existing sewers.

NORTON RADSTOCK. In view of the major works of reconstruction which are proposed, no works other than essential maintenance have been undertaken. The major works, which are estimated to cost £102,000, will be concerned with the conversion of the existing works to a plant capable of serving the whole Urban District. In addition to the foregoing it is proposed to carry out minor improvements of the Midsomer Norton plant to serve for a limited period of ten years, after which time the situation is to be reviewed. Improvements are estimated to cost £15,000. A scheme is also being designed to alleviate the problems in Radstock caused by the overloading of sewers at certain times.

PORTISHEAD. Work on the sewerage of the Nore Park and Redcliffe Bay area has now been completed at an estimated cost of £43,000. The construction of sewage disposal works for the Urban District has been temporarily shelved pending the easing of the present high cost of loans. The present-day estimated cost of this scheme amounts to £330,000. The scheme also provides for some separation of surface water from the present combined sewers.

STREET. In order to cater for future increase in population this Authority has prepared schemes for extension to existing works.

TAUNTON. The laying of a trunk sewer along Priory Bridge Road was completed during the year at an estimated cost of £75,000. Other minor works and improvements were also carried out including a T.V. inspection of sewers — now becoming quite common practice. Under future proposals and in addition to the fine screens which are to be provided at Ham Sewage Works, the Council are to spend approximately £¾ million upon the resewerage of the Borough. A trunk sewer at Moor Fields is also to be provided at a cost of £25,000.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE. The final phase of the District Council's main drainage scheme, namely provision of the Worle trunk sewer is now in progress. With the completion of this phase it is the intention of the Council to commence on improvements to the existing system. This latter work is estimated to cost £66,000.

YEOVIL. Work is now in progress in connection with the Eastern Trunk Sewer. The estimated cost is £9,270. Future proposals and in order of priority —

Stage I of a Main Drainage Scheme to accommodate increased flows and replace existing inadequate sewers in the old part of the town	£97,000
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(Stages II and III to follow at a later date)

Foul and Surface Water Sewers to the Pen Mill Trading Estate	£5,500
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Provision of a Surface Water Sewer for the Milford Valley	£6,500
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RURAL DISTRICTS

AXBRIDGE. This Authority has again been exceptionally busy in connection with the provision of new sewerage and sewage disposal schemes. That for Wedmore (£49,809) has been completed, also the sewer extension at Knightcott in the Parish of Banwell (£4,024). Considerable progress has also been made in connection with Phase I of the Brean and Berrow Sewerage Scheme (£50,530) and work on Phase II, estimated to cost £68,526, is due to commence in April, 1965. It is also anticipated that a start will be made early in 1965 on the Bleadon Scheme which it is estimated will cost £55,347. Phase I of the Hutton, Locking and Banwell Sewerage Scheme was also started (£68,979). This Authority still has a vast amount of work in connection with sewerage and sewage disposal and they have shown the following as falling within the Priority Group I —

Kewstoke — This scheme has now been revised and is at present being considered by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Hutton, Locking and Banwell, Phase II	—	£34,461
Sandford, Churchill and Langford	—	£128,000

The District Council also has plans for the sewerage of South Berrow, Brent Knoll and East Brent but progress on the sewerage of these three areas is dependent to some extent on the Burnham and Highbridge Urban District Council's future proposals.

BATHAVON. No new works or improvements were carried out during the year. Future proposals are concerned with the re-sewerage and provision of new disposal works at Wellow (£46,000), re-sewerage and the provision of pumping stations at New Buildings and Carlingcott (£15,000), provision of a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Marksbury (£35,000), also a scheme for North Stoke with works (£6,000).

BRIDGWATER. Work in connection with the enlargement and reconstruction of the Cannington Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works has been completed, also the laying of a new sewer at North Newton and provision of Sewage Disposal Works and sewers at Chilton Polden. Some progress is being made with regard to works at Woolavington, East Huntspill and Cossington. Under future proposals the Council propose dealing with works of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal for the following Parishes — Shapwick, North Petherton, Nether Stowey, Middlezoy/Othery and Sutton Mallet (Stawell Parish).

CHARD. Although only minor works were completed during the year, the Council has made considerable progress in connection with its Tatworth Sewage Disposal Works in the Chard Parish. This is estimated to cost £38,000. The Council has further extended its Priority List of future schemes and these are now shown to be as follows:—

Dowlish Wake	Provision of sewers and sewage disposal works	£40,000
Forton	Provision of sewers and sewage disposal works	£10,000
Combe St. Nicholas	Provision of sewers and sewage disposal works	£78,000
Merriott	Sewers (part) and sewage disposal works	£25,000
Winsham	Disposal works only	£5,000
Misterton	Disposal works only	£10,000

CLUTTON. Stage I of the major scheme for Chilcompton is now nearing completion (£66,736). In order of priority the District Council's future proposals deal with the following — Timsbury trunk sewer to serve High Littleton and Hallatrow (£190,000), a major scheme for the Parish of Chew Stoke (£125,000), and still in order of priority, although no costs have been given, schemes for Farrington Gurney, Temple Cloud, Pensford, Ston Easton and West Harptree.

DULVERTON. No new works or improvements were carried out during the year although it is anticipated that the sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Bridgetown and Exton (£29,000), will be submitted to the Ministry early in 1965. The Consulting Engineers have been instructed to report on the inadequacy of the works at Dulverton and a scheme is also proposed for the Parish of Winsford (£33,000).

FROME. This Authority has now completed the sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Nunney (£41,000). They have also commenced work on major schemes for Leigh-on-Mendip (£48,000), Wanstrow (£36,000) and Upton Noble (£32,000). With regard to Faulkland which has appeared in the Council's future proposals programme, consideration is now being given to connecting this Parish to the existing works at Norton St. Philip. Schemes are also prepared for Witham Friary and Trudoxhill.

LANGPORT. The Council anticipate that by the end of 1970 sewerage and sewage disposal schemes will be provided for Aller, Barrington, Fivehead, Kingsdon and Pitney. The schemes for Fivehead and Kingsdon will shortly be submitted to the Ministry for approval. The total cost of all works in the foregoing amounts to £160,000.

LONG ASHTON. This Authority has made considerable progress in connection with the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities in its district. Three schemes have been completed, namely North Weston — sewerage and sewage disposal for the Redcliffe Bay area, (joint scheme with Portishead U.D.C.) (£43,657), Nailsea — provision of surface water sewers to Whitesfield Road, (Back Lane), and Kingshill areas (£38,000), and finally, the laying of a relief sewer at Yatton at an estimated cost of £27,000. Work was also in progress at the end of the year in connection with sewer extensions at Chapel Hill, Farleigh, in the Parish of Backwell (£6,823). This Authority has quite an extensive list of works of sewerage and sewage disposal and in order of priority are as follows :—

Trunk sewer with sea outfall into Bristol Channel		£2,000,000
North Weston — proposals for pumping flow into the Portishead U.D.C. sewers	... ..	£3,000
Wraxall (Failand) — sewerage to the Sixty Acres area) using the now disused Tyntesfield sewage works)	Same order of priority	£35,000
Long Ashton (Leigh Woods) — sewerage and sewage disposal)		
Cleeve — Plunder Street sewer extension only	... ..	£6,000
Weston-in-Gordano — sewerage and sewage disposal	...	£15,000

SHEPTON MALLET. The sewer and provision of works at Holcombe has now been completed (£69,925), and work is now proceeding on the scheme for Pilton (£71,953), and the reconstruction of the works at Oakhill in the Parish of Ashwick (£58,142). Ditchat (£48,122), Cranmore (£46,600), and Evercreech (including Stoney Stratton), (£102,370) are the schemes included in the Council's priority group of proposals. Work on the scheme for Ditchat is due to commence in March, 1965.

TAUNTON. In 1959 the County Council approved a scheme for the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities at Churchinford, included in the Village of Churchstanton. This scheme has now been completed (£22,950). In addition the District Council commenced work on the sewerage and the provision of works for the Village of Hatch Beauchamp. This was still in progress at the end of the year (£46,400). In order of priority the Council's future proposals are shown as sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for North Curry and Stoke St. Gregory (£117,000 and £94,000), Henlade portion of Ruishton (£29,900), the Villages of West Monkton and Cheddon Fitzpaine (£258,000), also Kingston St. Mary and West Bagborough.

WELLINGTON. It is anticipated that the Sampford Arundel Regional Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme will be submitted to the County Council for approval early in 1965. The total cost of this work is estimated to be £100,000. With regard to other proposed schemes these are to deal with the Wiveliscombe area where it is proposed to relay sewers and carry out certain improvements to the Hillsmoor Sewage Disposal Works. At Bradford-on-Tone, which includes Chelston and Ham in the Parish of West Buckland, new sewers and disposal works are to be provided at a cost of £100,000. Fitzhead also is included in the priority group where again new sewers and new disposal works are to be provided at a cost of £20,000. The works at Milverton are also to be enlarged and at Oake, Hillfarrance and Hillcommon new sewers are to be laid.

WELLS. The sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Rodney Stoke and Draycott was completed during the year (£62,700). With regard to future proposals the District Council are proposing to proceed with schemes covering the following Parishes and Villages — Butleigh and Baltonsborough, which will include Butleigh Wootton (£141,000), Coxley (£35,000), Wookey — Stage I — this is to deal with the immediate minor improvements to the sewage disposal works (£1,650) and Stage II — extension of existing works to cater for Yarley, Henton and Bleadney (£15,000), and finally Wookey Hole, which would include sewers for Yarley, Henton and Bleadney (£55,000).

WILLITON. A £64,000 sewerage scheme with outfall to the Bristol Channel, covering the Parishes of Bicknoller, Sampford Brett, Stogumber and West Quantoxhead was commenced during the year. The District Council has prepared a list of future schemes and in order of priority they are as follows:—

Stogursey	Reconstruction of sewage disposal works	£21,000
Leighland	Sewers and sewage disposal works ...	£3,600
A major scheme for Holford and Kilve	... ..	£30,000

WINCANTON. The sewerage and sewage disposal schemes for North Cadbury and Charlton Horethorne were completed during the year at a cost of £22,500 and £43,000 respectively. With regard to the Bayford (Stoke Trister) Scheme, Ministry approval has now been received and work was in progress at the end of the year. Plans are in course of preparation in connection with schemes for sewerage and sewage disposal for Sutton Montis in the Parish of South Cadbury and Yenston in Henstridge Parish and a survey is now being carried out in connection with a scheme for Galhampton in the Parish of North Cadbury.

YEOVIL. No major works were completed during the year although some progress has been made in connection with the new filter and storm flow pumping station at Martock (£19,033). This Authority has now drawn up a new five-year plan, 1965 — 1970 for works of sewerage and sewage disposal. In order of priority these are given as —

Ash and Tintinhull — Sewers and sewage disposal works	£112,450
Marston Magna, Rimpton and West Camel — Sewers and sewage disposal works	£142,100
Barwick and Stoford — Sewers and sewage disposal works	£58,000
Yeovil Without — Extension to sewage disposal works and sewers in Primrose Lane and Marsh Lane	£30,700
South Petherton — New sewage disposal works ...	£31,500
Chiselborough, Norton-sub-Hamdon, West Chinnock — Sewers and new sewage disposal works	£156,000
Odcombe — Sewers and new sewage disposal works ...	£64,100
Martock — New sludge treatment beds and sludge digestion tanks	£29,000
Yeovilton — Podimore — New sewers and sewage disposal works	£10,800
Chilton Cantelo, Limington and Yeovilton — New sewers and rising main	£45,350

Schemes approved under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944 – 61 during the year were as follows :—

Rural District	Scheme	Estimated Cost (as submitted)		
		£	s.	d.
Bathavon	Wellow Sewerage and Sewage Disposal ...	46,269	0	0
Chard	Combe St. Nicholas and Wadeford Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	93,800	0	0
Dulverton	Winsford Sewerage and Sewage Disposal ...	38,700	0	0
Long Ashton	Long Ashton – Yanleigh Lane – Surface Water Sewer	3,270	0	0
Long Ashton	Nailsea Surface Water Sewer	6,850	0	0
Long Ashton	North Weston Sewerage	2,750	0	0
Taunton	Henlade Sewerage	29,900	0	0
Taunton	Trull – New Road Sewer Extension ...	1,860	0	0
Wellington	Fitzhead Sewerage and Sewage Disposal ...	17,000	0	0
Williton	Bicknoller, Sampford Brett, Stogumber and West Quantoxhead Sewerage	80,000	0	0
Wincanton	Charlton Horethorne – Sewer Extension ...	4,685	0	0
Wincanton	Stoke Trister – Bayford – Sewerage ...	18,000	0	0
Wincanton	Sutton Montis Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	15,100	0	0
		£358,184	0	0

Schemes approved prior to 1964 but costs and/or proposals revised and re-submitted:—

Rural District	Scheme	Revised Cost		
		£	s.	d.
Axbridge	Hutton, Banwell and Locking — Sewerage	68,979	0	0
Bridgwater	Northern Villages Group — East Huntspill and Woolavington	116,180	0	0
Clutton	Chilcompton Sewerage and Sewage Disposal ...	65,100	0	0
Frome	Leigh-on-Mendip Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	48,000	0	0
Frome	Wanstrow Sewerage and Sewage Disposal ...	36,000	0	0
Long Ashton	North Weston — Redcliffe Bay Sewerage ...	57,640	0	0
Shepton Mallet	Ditcheat Sewerage and Sewage Disposal ...	53,500	0	0
Shepton Mallet	Evercreech Sewerage	107,070	0	0
Shepton Mallet	Pilton Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	75,400	0	0
Taunton	Hatch Beauchamp Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	46,500	0	0
Wells	Butleigh and Baltonsborough Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	141,000	0	0
Wincanton	Bayford Sewerage and Sewage Disposal ...	17,025	0	0
Yeovil	Ash and Tintinhull Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	100,400	0	0
		£932,794	0	0

FORECAST OF FUTURE SCHEMES

As already mentioned under Water Supplies on Page 42, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government circulated all water and sewage authorities requesting comprehensive information concerning the "extent to which piped water and main drainage has been brought to rural areas together with an assessment of what remains to be done in each area and some indication of its likely cost".

The Ministry requested that the information should be provided on a parish basis under the following headings:—

- effectively sewered (i.e. all except outlying properties connected or connectable to a system of main drainage with no further extensions contemplated);
- partly sewered and with further extensions in prospect;
- partly sewered and with no further extensions in prospect;
- not sewered but whole or partial sewerage intended;
- not sewered and no sewerage contemplated.

The following table indicates the estimated grant aidable expenditure anticipated by the sixteen rural authorities over the next ten years.

District	(a)	(b)		(c)	(d)		(e)
	Parishes	Parishes	£	Parishes	Parishes	£	Parishes
Axbridge	7	8	433,000	4	9	259,000	5
Bathavon	8	7	45,600	3	6	70,300	2
Bridgwater	8	1	20,000	4	14	424,000	9
Chard	11	7	188,000	1	2	35,800	9
Clutton	6	5	135,000	—	5	490,000	4
Dulverton	2	2	30,000	—	3	75,000	4
Frome	6	1	23,000	1	7	253,000	5
Langport	4	1	* 7,000	—	6	189,000	14
Long Ashton	8	7	* 2,250,000	1	5	85,000	2
* Comprehensive Regional Development Scheme — Nailsea							
Shepton Mallet	3	4	120,870	2	6	122,250	5
Taunton	6	9	120,000	—	6	420,500	11
Wellington	2	7	222,850	—	4	112,900	3
Wells	—	2	78,000	3	10	315,500	4
Williton	3	21	221,500	1	2	5,000	3
Wincanton	12	10	91,000	—	5	65,200	11
Yeovil	11	2	16,000	1	14	517,500	2
			4,001,820			3,439,950	

NOTE:— The above estimated figures of grant aidable work are based on 1964 prices. One or two Authorities have included sums for reconstruction or improvements to sewage disposal works which, under the Ministry's present scheme, will not rank for grant aid.

HOUSING

The Housing Act, 1964, was the only major item of housing legislation during 1964.

Part I of the Act deals primarily with proposals for assisting Housing Societies and similar such organisations who are providing housing accommodation.

Part II gives local authorities powers to require the improvement of tenanted dwellings in certain circumstances and Part III makes various changes in the schemes of discretionary and standard grants. Parts II and III became operative with effect from August, 1964.

The main purpose of the provisions contained in these two Parts of the Act is to ensure that during the next ten years those properties classified as 'improvable older houses which lack amenities but which have a reasonable life' will be provided with hot water, a fixed bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, an inside lavatory and a proper fuel store, or in other words, the 'five standard amenities'. The present rate of improvement stands at 130,000 houses per annum — this will, it is hoped, with the new legislation, be increased to 200,000. According to returns received from the thirty-six local authorities in Somerset 1,379 houses were provided with such amenities during 1964 — 877 approved applications were from owner-occupiers.

Part II contains details of the compulsory powers vested in local authorities to compel owners to obtain an improvement in tenanted dwellings situated in improvement areas and dwellings classified as 'tenement blocks' elsewhere at the request of the tenant. It is emphasised that the introduction of compulsory powers does not mean the abandonment of voluntary improvement where properties are owner-occupied. This method is of course the only means of obtaining an improvement of dwellings in owner-occupation and which have hitherto accounted for some three-quarters of improvements carried out with the aid of grants in the private sector.

With regard to Part III, this is designed to make even more attractive the grants at present existing, namely the 'Standard' where the existing limit of £155 is retained but a higher limit of up to £350 is authorised in defined circumstances and the 'Discretionary' which has been extended to include larger properties and with an upper limit of £500 for each dwelling provided.

The following Table shows the number of applications received and approved during 1964 for both 'Discretionary' and 'Standard' Grants.

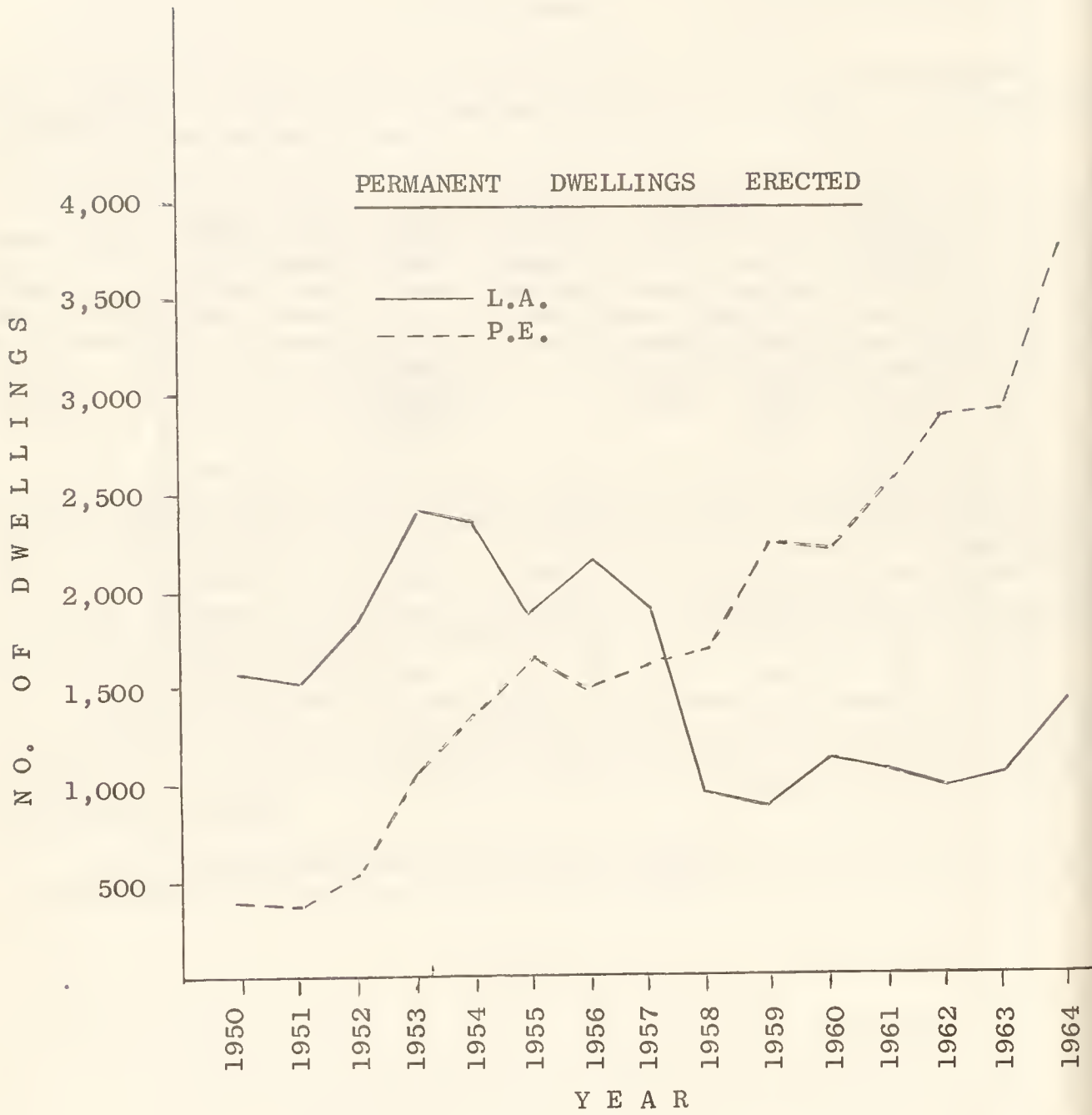
TABLE 'A'

	Applications							
	Received				Approved			
	Boroughs and Urbans		Rurals		Boroughs and Urbans		Rurals	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
Discretionary	199	189	393	432	149	193	383	405
Standard	380	371	445	394	361	325	429	383
Totals	579	560	838	826	510	518	812	788

Details of houses demolished, closed or declared unfit etc. as at 31st December, 1964, are set out in the following Table.

TABLE 'B'

	Action during year							Rent Act, 1957 (1st Schedule)	
	Number of houses demolished or closed under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas)	Number of houses demolished or closed		Number of temporary dwellings, huts etc. demolished	Number of houses declared unfit under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957 (capable of repair)	Number of unfit houses occupied under licence	Number of houses made fit during year	Certificate of Disrepair	
		under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 (individual unfits).	for other purposes (Road Improvements etc.)					Number of applications received	Number of Certificates issued
Boroughs & Urbans	48	165	81	45	44	—	437	6	2
Rurals	34	197	10	11	612	3	557	5	1
Totals	82	362	91	56	656	3	994	11	3



In order to assess the demand for housing accommodation local authorities are requested to place applications into three categories. Some are unable to do this but nevertheless the following figures give a very fair estimate of the current situation.

Applications	As at 31.12.63		As at 31.12.64	
	Boroughs & Urbans	Rurals	Boroughs & Urbans	Rurals
Urgent Bona Fide Cases	2,372	2,025	2,036	1,579
For Old People's Dwellings	1,308	986	1,243	827
Other	2,303	1,497	2,405	1,692

It will be seen that some progress is being made in dealing with the urgent bona fide applications but this does not mean that local authorities have dealt with all such cases — in many instances people falling into this category have found their own accommodation.

With regard to houses constructed during 1964, local authorities have provided 1,396 properties (1,023 in 1963), and private enterprise 3,733 (2,911 in 1963). Thus for 1964 private enterprise again increased building by over 800 houses and local authorities also showed an increase of 373.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Conversions from pail and other types of closet to a water carriage system numbered 343 — a figure well below the average — even allowing for four authorities who were unable to provide any information. However, this is not unexpected as the number of sewerage and sewage disposal schemes completed during the year which afforded drainage facilities to owners for the 'first time' were at a reduced level.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

Very few authorities provide a service for the emptying of cesspools. Where such facilities are available charges are based on the load, size of cesspool or in one case, on an hourly basis. Two authorities increase their charge where public sewers are available. One authority provides a free service.

SCHOOL SANITATION

Over the past ten years or so a great deal has been done to improve sanitary arrangements at schools in Somerset — on, one might add, a very limited budget. Unfortunately much work is still outstanding.

As was mentioned in the Report last year, the County Architect provisionally forecasts that a capital expenditure of £250,000 is required to bring all County and Voluntary Controlled Schools up to the prescribed standards as laid down in the Standards for School Premises Regulations of 1959. A sum of £3,000 was allocated for 1963/64 improvements at four schools, viz. Brent Knoll V.C., Chilcompton V.C., Chillington County and Donyatt. Work has been completed at Donyatt and Chilcompton but Brent Knoll is not likely to be dealt with until early 1965. With regard to Chillington County, due to the limited life of this school it was decided to restrict improvements to the installation of Elsan closets and other minor works. With regard to the improvements carried out at Donyatt, the outside sanitary block was completely remodelled to provide W.C.'s, urinal, wash-hand basins with hot and cold water and staff facilities, all under cover. It is to be hoped that this type of improvement will be the forerunner of similar schemes throughout the County. The 1964/65 Minor Sanitary Programme was prepared on a priority basis and by the end of 1964 some improvements had been completed at the following schools:—

Taunton Priory Secondary Modern	)	General Deficiencies e.g., provision
Highbridge V.C. Junior	)	of hot water to wash basins, addi-
Weston-super-Mare Milton Jr. & Infs.	)	tional wash-hand basins and W.C.'s,
Chard County Junior	)	cover to urinal and staff W.C. and
		basin.

HOUSE REFUSE

	Removed by		Number of Vehicles Employed
	Direct Labour	Contract	
Boroughs and Urbans	20	—	41
Rurals	13	3	41

There has been no change during the year concerning the frequency and methods employed by local authorities for the removal of house refuse. Most rural areas have a weekly and/or fortnightly collection and the boroughs and urbans a weekly, and in one or two cases, a twice weekly collection.

TRADE WASTE

One rural and sixteen of the borough and urban authorities have organised collections for the removal of trade waste. Charges levied depend either on time, the number of bins removed, frequency of collection and in one case a charge of 2½% of rateable value is imposed for twice weekly collections.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

	Boroughs and Urbans	Rurals
Controlled tipping	20*	16
Semi-controlled tipping	2	4
Uncontrolled tips	1	5
Incineration method	4	1

* Includes one tip outside administrative County boundary — Bathavon R.D.C. has authority to use Bath Corporation Tip.

REFUSE TIPS

Many years ago the Ministry of Health laid down precautions for the control of refuse tips. If strictly adhered to tips can be operated without causing any nuisances and ultimately waste land can be reclaimed for agricultural use on completion of tipping.

It is, however, unfortunate that a number of tips in the County have given rise to complaints through not being properly controlled, and have been a frequent source of trouble through fires occurring, infestation with rats and flies, and their general unsightly appearance. This is a problem which calls for careful consideration by the authorities concerned.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

This service would seem to have functioned quite adequately during 1964. Two authorities employ private firms to deal with local problems of infestation.

CAMPING SITES

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

	Permanent		Seasonal	
	Boroughs & Urbans	Rurals	Boroughs & Urbans	Rurals
Number of single caravans licenced	25	347	—	12
Number of site licences issued in respect of more than one caravan	28	95	15	83
Estimated maximum number of occupants resident during year	1,084	3,432	4,906	14,198
Number of sites closed as a result of above Act ...	—	—	—	1

As mentioned last year since the introduction of the above Act, conditions at the majority of licensed caravan and camping sites have improved considerably. Site owners who are unable or unwilling to comply with the requirements of the 1960 Act are served with 'run down' orders which means that within a certain period of time the camps or sites will be closed. Five such sites are subject to 'run down' orders at present.

LAY-BYS — SANITARY CONVENIENCES

A great deal of publicity has been given in recent months to the inadequacy of sanitary facilities and the generally unsatisfactory state of lay-bys and highway verges along the main roads in this country.

Whilst this is a national problem, it has a particular impact in the south-west because of the ever increasing number of holidaymakers who travel by road to this part of the country.

The strongest representations have been made at Ministry level for some action to be taken to assist local authorities in the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences for travellers. At the present time this problem is still under discussion but it is to be hoped that early progress will be made in finding a solution.

SCHOOL SWIMMING POOLS

The teaching of swimming on school premises is becoming very much an accepted facility in both Primary and Secondary Schools. Applications for the installation of learner pools continues to increase, the projects being financed for the greater part by local sponsors. The grant aid from County Council resources now totals £2,500 in any one financial year, being allocated as follows: £200 lump sum towards the cost of construction of a permanent pool, £50 towards the provision of a portable pool and £50 towards the cost of purification plant.

The issue of the County Council's Handbook on the subject has led to a very happy and sound liaison between all parties concerned. The degree of standardisation of

design and equipment set out in the booklet has simplified issues of both construction and control and it is to the credit of Parent/Teacher and other groups that the standard of pools being built is improving. This is particularly true of water purification and few schemes are now submitted which do not include purification plant. Purification plants are now also being installed at some of the older pools.

The pattern of school pool development over the past five years can be judged from the Table below:—

Year	PERMANENT POOLS		PORTABLE POOLS	
	With Purification Plant	Without Purification Plant	With Purification Plant	Without Purification Plant
Prior to 1960	2	13	—	—
1960	4	16	—	—
1961	7	19	—	2
1962	9	21	1	2
1963	13	20	1	3
1964	25	15	2	9

During the swimming season routine advisory and supervisory visits are made by the County Health Inspector and each school concerned makes weekly returns to the office of daily chlorine residual readings and other factors. One member of the staff has made a special study of water purification in school pools and new techniques are introduced into schemes as knowledge comes to hand.

	Number of Baths				Water Used			Treatment				Fill and Empty Pools		Samples Taken			
	Local Authority	Private Enterprise	Schools		Main	Sea	Other	Recirculation	Filtration	Chlorination		Chlorination		Bacteriological	Residual		
			Somerset County Council	Other						Automatic	Hand	Automatic	Hand		Less than 0.2	0.2 to 0.5	More than 0.5
Boroughs & Urbans	15	4	23	10	46	6	—	31	31	31	1	5	15	) 126)	172	2,228	608
Rurals	—	10	28	14	39	—	13	22	23	21	1	3	26				

SUPERVISION OVER THE FOOD SUPPLY

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

Details concerning Slaughterhouses, Bacon Factories and Knackers Yards, animals inspected, also details of weight of meat condemned, are set out in the Tables below.

THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1964. This Order, together with a Compensation Order, both operative from the 1st August, 1964, prescribes necessary precautions and compensation payable where animals found to be infected with tuberculosis are slaughtered.

TABLE 'A'

	Slaughterhouses/Abattoirs in operation owner or leased by Local Authorities	Private Slaughterhouses		Bacon Factories	Knackers Yards
		Licenced	Operating		
Boroughs & Urbans	3	16	16	2	1
Rurals	—	54	52	1	6
	3	70	68	3	7

TABLE 'B'

	Cattle and Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
(1) Number inspected	64,205	30,464	270,573	186,149	551,391
(2) All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	618	626	1,721	1,022	3,987
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	24,369	542	12,607	30,712	68,230
(3) Tuberculosis only					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	9	1	—	9	19
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	199	—	—	2,651	2,850
(4) Cysticercosis					
(a) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	355	—	28	—	383
(b) Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	230	—	—	—	230
(c) Generalised and/or totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: HORSES —) 222 killed and inspected
) whole carcasses condemned — 3
) part " " — 34

The total weight of meat condemned during the year amounted to 713,990 lbs. This is not a complete figure for the County as three Authorities were unable to provide this information. 26,151 lbs. or 3.7 per cent. was affected with tuberculosis, a reduction of 20.8 per cent. over the last five years.

TABLE 'C'

	MEAT CONDEMNED — 1964					
	— lbs. —					
	Cattle and Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Tuberculosis	8,757	39	—	17,355	—	26,151
Cysticercosis	8,432	—	29	—	—	8,461
Other	398,446	23,720	49,145	206,410	1,657	679,378
TOTALS	415,635	23,759	49,174	223,765	1,657	713,990

POULTRY PACKING ESTABLISHMENTS

There are eighteen such establishments in Somerset, two of which are situated in urban areas. At present there are no routine examinations by Public Health Inspectors in view of the large weekly kill — now estimated at over 90,000 or nearly 16,800 more than in 1963. The 'throughput' are mainly young birds of ten to fourteen weeks old.

DESIGNATED MILK (RAW)

MILK PRODUCERS AND PRODUCER-RETAILERS. The following details have been provided by the Divisional Executive Officer of the County Agricultural Executive Committee.

	As at 31st December, 1964
Number of Registered Producers in County	5,495
Number of Producers holding Untreated milk licences	255

NOTE: Since 1961 a total of 1,000 producers have ceased production, 205 during 1964.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

These Regulations, which re-enact with amendments, the 1960 Regulations, came into operation on the 1st October, 1964. Under the Regulations all milk must be sold under one of the following designations, "Untreated", "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised". The designation "Untreated" is a new description and replaces "Tuberculin Tested". The reason for the change is that all cattle are now attested and subject to a Tuberculin Test at regular intervals. Therefore the designation does not convey any special significance.

There has been a reluctance on the part of some dairymen to accept this change since the designation "Tuberculin Tested" has some sales appeal. However, as the law stands, if the words are to be used they may only be used as a trade description qualified by the additional words "Untreated milk from tuberculin tested cows", or "Untreated milk from a T.T. herd". It has been suggested by the Ministry that there would be no objection to this wording, the point being that the cows are tested and not the milk!

The year was a complete opposite to the preceding year — there was no snow to contend with in the early part and most of the summer was warm and dry without excessive heat, resulting in much improved sampling records.

There has been a continued increase in the number of private shops and other like establishments applying for licences to retail milk, and in the main samples taken from such premises have been reasonably satisfactory. As in the past vending machines have caused some difficulties but where these have been adequately maintained little or no trouble has been experienced.

The dairy trade, in keeping with other industries, is now working a five-day week. This has produced major difficulties for the smaller dairy concern who is still endeavouring to maintain a seven-day delivery service, and will certainly give rise to further difficulties during the winter months.

Changes in milk retailing are bound to come about and the next stage in the progress of milk processing will undoubtedly be the "Ultra high temperature" method of pasteurisation, followed by cartoning under aseptic conditions. It is claimed that milk treated in this way has a shelf life of at least three weeks and taste etc. are unaffected. Obviously this product would be a boon to housewives and the retail dairy trade, and would enable milk deliveries to be made at less frequent intervals. At the moment this method of processing is not permitted by the Regulations but undoubtedly changes will have to be made to permit this type of processing to be brought into use in this country.

The vending machine, whilst providing an excellent service, does raise problems for the retailer in that he finds it most difficult to gauge demand and milk remains in some machines for very long periods. A large percentage of samples collected from these machines failed the keeping quality test (Methylene Blue) (See Table 'B' below). Milk sold in cartons has also caused some concern but it has been our experience that much of the trouble is connected with methods of production, such as handling and filling, which are less satisfactory than is the case with bottled milk. Samples collected from Producer/Retailers have also been none too satisfactory but these failures have been mainly due to faulty production methods. All such failures are referred to the County Agricultural Executive Committee for investigation.

Throughout the year we have received the utmost co-operation from the dairy trade especially during the period of transition from the 1960 to 1963 Regulations. Complaints from the public have been few and those received were investigated immediately. The procedure for routine and advisory visits and inspections of dairy premises were maintained during the year.

Details of samples taken from the 16 licensed plants and one sterilising plant during the year are contained in Table 'A'. Two plants ceased processing during 1964 and the premises have been vacated.

Information regarding Dealers' licences and samples taken during the year are as under:—

Dealer's (Steriliser's) Licences	—	1
Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	—	16
Dealer's (Untreated) Licences	—	49
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences	—	541

All licences were operative at 31st December, 1964.

In addition to the above licences issued by the County Council, there are 255 Producer-Retailers licensed by the County Agricultural Executive Committee and many of the samples shown in Table 'B' below are taken from such sources. Many of these Producer-Retailers are also licensed by the County Council as Dealers and are included in the above.

TABLE 'A'
Licensed Pasteurising Plant Samples

	Number of samples taken	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised			
Bulk	35	34	2.8
Bottled	526	519	1.3
	561	553	1.4
Sterilised	24	24	—

	Pasteurised
(1) Number failing Phosphatase test	2
(2) Number failing Methylene Blue test	5
(3) Number failing both tests (1) and (2)	1

TABLE 'B'
Licensed Dealers' Samples

	Number of samples taken	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	1,457*	1,403	3.7
Sterilised	55	55	—
Tuberculin Tested	1,315	1,155	12.2
	2,827	2,613	7.6

* Plus 7 samples not tested

	Pasteurised
(1) Number failing Phosphatase test	3
(2) Number failing Methylene Blue test	51
(3) Number failing both tests (1) and (2)	—

TABLE 'C'

Licensed Pasteurising Plants and Dealers' Samples

(Tables 'A' and 'B')

	Number of Samples taken	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	2,018*	1,956	3.1
Sterilised	79	79	—
Tuberculin Tested	1,315	1,155	12.2
	3,412	3,190	6.5

* Plus seven samples not tested.

	Pasteurised
(1) Number failing Phosphatase test	5
(2) Number failing Methylene Blue test	56
(3) Number failing both tests (1) and (2)	1

BIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

During the past year sampling of milk for biological purposes has been carried out following the occurrence of milk borne diseases (undulant fever) — also as routine procedure from all retailers of raw milk. Where evidence of infection was found, appropriate action was taken in accordance with Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, which requires the farmer to submit his milk for heat treatment to ensure that it is safe for human consumption. The heat treatment notice served may remain in force until such time as the Medical Officer of Health is satisfied that the source of the infection has been satisfactorily dealt with.

Brucellosis, or as it is generally known, Bovine Contagious Abortion, is a constant source of worry to the farmer. In 1964 many such cases have been located during routine sampling. Calf vaccination with Strain 19 Vaccine can assist in protecting cattle against Brucellosis — the vaccine is best inoculated into the animal between the 121st and 240th days of life. Control of the disease, therefore, depends on preventive vaccination, testing and eliminating the reactors or, of course, a combination of these. A total of 23,713 calves were vaccinated with Strain 19 Vaccine during 1964.

Although raw milk infected with Brucellosis gives cause for concern, it is as well to realise that Pasteurised milk is entirely safe, and there are very few areas in Somerset where this grade of milk cannot be readily obtained.

MILK SAMPLING — ANTIBIOTICS

The most effective treatment to date for the control of mastitis is the use of antibiotics. It has been recognised that the presence of antibiotics in milk can be harmful from the public health standpoint. It has been the practice, therefore, for the past two years to maintain, in conjunction with the County Analyst, a system of sampling for traces of antibiotics in milk. During the last year there was a considerable reduction in the number of samples of ex-farm milk found to contain antibiotics. Of 1,014 samples examined in the County Laboratory only 14 gave readings in excess of those recommended. The County Analyst has reported in detail on the results in her own Annual Report for 1964.

ANIMAL HEALTH

The following details have been obtained from the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

	As at 31.12.64
(1) Approximate number of Attested cattle in County	325,000
(2) Number of herds Attested and for which "Tuberculin Tested" Licences have been granted	5,067
(3) Number of mixed herds (beef or dairy cross bred)	1,433
(4) Number of herds (Beef)	1,080

HOSPITAL FARMS

Samples taken on behalf of the Ministry of Health for bacteriological examination from the one remaining hospital farm in the County numbered 27.

TYPHOID FEVER

The Aberdeen typhoid outbreak came as something of a shock to those concerned with environmental health matters and an ominous reminder of the strict requirements of personal hygiene and care in the handling of food.

The Aberdeen epidemic rather overshadowed the much smaller local outbreak which occurred in Somerset early in May following the return of a party of 50 school children in the Chew Valley area from an Easter tour of Spain. But for the exceptional co-operation of everyone concerned this outbreak may well have reached or even exceeded the proportions of the Scottish epidemic — Bristol being only a few miles to the north and watered from the Chew Valley Reservoir. Only seven cases were eventually 'confirmed'. The remaining members of the party were examined and screened together with the domestic contacts of the actual cases.

With regard to the Aberdeen epidemic the Ministry of Health issued a directive on the 2nd June advising the withdrawal of, as a precautionary measure, all 6 lb. cans of corned beef produced during a specified period at two establishments in South America where unchlorinated water had been used for cooling purposes. Immediately this notice was received instructions were sent out to all County Council establishments (Local Authorities, Hospital Boards, etc. were notified direct), to the effect that no corned beef should be used until further notice. 6 lb. tins bearing certain brand markings were withdrawn and eventually disposed of.

MILK-IN-SCHOOLS SCHEME

This scheme has operated most efficiently during 1964. The distribution of over 66,000 one-third of a pint bottles daily (89 per cent of children in Somerset are taking milk regularly), is now executed with extreme efficiency by the dairy trade. What is causing concern, however, is the condition of some of the bottles arriving back at the dairy. The ideal is for schools to rinse the bottles before returning them to the crate ready for collection, but unfortunately there have been many instances during the past year where bottles have reached the dairy in such a condition that it has been necessary to discard them. Every effort is made by dairies to cleanse and sterilise bottles effectively but there have been occasions when the odd dirty container has slipped through the net and found its way back to a school. Obviously the answer to these difficulties would be the use of non-returnable containers but as has been mentioned before there has so far been no significant move towards the use of plastic or other similar material, mainly due to cost.

With regard to milk sampling, the results of samples taken from all establishments during 1964 are set out in the following Table:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES OF MILK SUPPLIES TO SCHOOLS AND OTHER
COUNTY COUNCIL ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1964

	Pasteurised		T.T.		Total
	Sat.	Uns.	Sat.	Uns.	
Schools	459	18	25	6	508
School Kitchens	61	3	—	—	64
Self-Contained Canteens	211	11	4	—	226
Residential Nurseries, Day Nurseries and Children's Homes	76	4	29	1	110
Mental Health Training Centres	18	—	—	—	18
County Council Homes and Institutions	75	1	21	3	100
TOTALS	900	37	79	10	1,026

In addition to the above bacteriological examinations, the County Analyst examined 334 routine samples for fats and solids-not-fat, 15 of which were below 8.5 per cent solids-not-fat.

ICE-CREAM

Details of samples collected by Local Authorities during 1964:—

SAMPLES TAKEN

	Boroughs and Urbans		Rurals		Total	
	Number	% Sat.	Number	% Sat.	Number	% Sat.
Hot Mix	371	91.4	58	96.5	429	92.1
Cold Mix	57	94.7	3	100.0	60	95.0
TOTALS	428	91.8	61	96.7	489	92.4

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

The meat inspection service which has now been in operation for just over two years provides for the inspection for fitness and quality of meat supplied under contract to central kitchens and self-contained canteens.

During the year 215 visits and enquiries were made to check supplies and there can be no doubt that the meat contractors, being aware of these periodic inspections, are supplying meat in accordance with their terms of contract. They have also been most co-operative when complaints, of which there were very few, have been made.

Probably the most difficult situation arose early in the year when there occurred a sudden large increase in beef prices which led to a general demand from the trade for an increase in the contract price. After due consideration the appropriate Committee of the County Education Department agreed to a temporary increased payment.

Rather less than the usual number of samples in connection with the School Meals Service were examined by the County Analyst in 1964. Only 38 samples of food-stuffs, such as cooking fat, baking powder, flour and dried milk, were submitted by various firms making tenders for contracts and almost as many liquid detergents were tested. The total of 33 detergents included two submitted with the complaint that they had an unpleasant odour and made the hands sore when used in washing-up. No real cause for criticism could be detected, neat detergent rubbed into the hands of the Laboratory staff removed only dirt and not dermis, so they were reported to be satisfactory.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

One or two Authorities found it necessary to take informal action regarding smoke nuisance. The Portishead U.D.C. authorised the installation of a smoke and sulphur dioxide apparatus at their Council Offices. In order to deal with complaints received concerning the emission of grit from the Portishead Power Station a joint Consultative Committee was set up between representatives of the Central Electricity Board and the Council to consider the problems involved.

TABLE 1 CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1964

Causes of Death	Net deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District											
	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 35 years	35 and under 45 years	45 and under 55 years	55 and under 65 years	65 and under 75 years	75 and upwards
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	6
Tuberculosis, other ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ...	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	35	45	61
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	251	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	21	92	93	40
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	133	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	19	30	32	37
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	15	10	12	11
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	669	—	—	2	7	8	13	27	57	135	184	236
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	33	—	—	1	2	2	2	3	3	8	9	3
Diabetes ...	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	18	18
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1,064	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	41	132	283	593
Coronary disease, angina ...	1,248	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	17	52	60
Hypertension with heart disease	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other heart disease ...	815	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	15	54	127	609
Other circulatory disease ...	359	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	13	47	89	205
Influenza ...	20	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	11
Pneumonia ...	308	2	9	—	1	1	2	2	7	25	58	201
Bronchitis ...	263	1	—	1	2	2	1	5	10	39	86	116
Other disease of respiratory system	74	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	7	15	23
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	49	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	5	11	15
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	38	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	3	3	5	8
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	22	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	3	5	23
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth and abortion	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ...	50	15	11	5	—	3	3	1	5	6	1	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	529	62	6	3	2	9	15	16	21	49	87	259
Motor vehicle accidents ...	81	—	1	3	6	26	7	4	11	6	4	13
All other accidents ...	112	1	7	3	1	5	5	6	5	13	24	42
Suicide ...	57	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	9	16	14	6
Homicide and operations of war	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Causes ...	6,629	82	37	24	21	63	70	141	357	999	1,688	3,147

TABLE 2 CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES IN EACH DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1964
URBAN DISTRICTS

Causes of Death	Bridgwater	Burnham	Chard	Clevedon	Crewkerne	Frome	Glastonbury	Ilminster	Keynsham	Minehead	Norton-Radstock	Portishead	Shepton Mallet	Street	Taunton	Watchet	Wellington	Wells	Weston-super-Mare	Yeovil	TOTAL (Urban Districts)
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	8	7	5	5	1	4	—	1	4	3	4	1	—	1	7	—	5	2	13	12	83
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	10	4	5	8	4	5	1	1	1	5	12	1	1	1	13	1	3	7	23	22	128
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	6	7	1	4	1	1	—	1	1	5	4	3	1	—	13	1	—	2	13	—	64
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	1	—	2	3	4	2	31
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	28	18	7	14	4	23	9	4	13	12	17	7	7	10	45	3	10	8	71	40	350
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	2	21
Diabetes ...	3	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	2	3	—	2	2	4	—	29
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	37	26	13	31	6	29	14	8	28	17	19	18	10	12	73	7	20	21	86	63	538
Coronary disease, angina	53	33	9	46	5	29	11	6	34	35	27	16	10	18	83	9	27	19	134	66	670
Hypertension with heart disease ...	7	7	3	3	1	4	1	—	3	4	3	1	1	—	14	—	1	2	17	—	72
Other heart disease ...	38	10	13	30	2	23	9	4	14	17	13	4	15	9	40	6	13	17	93	36	406
Other circulatory disease	13	25	2	15	1	8	5	2	5	7	10	4	3	3	27	2	6	3	39	11	191
Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	7
Pneumonia ...	10	4	6	11	4	14	3	—	8	11	4	6	1	3	27	2	6	3	28	11	162
Bronchitis ...	15	4	5	6	4	7	5	—	1	1	2	5	6	1	25	1	6	6	23	7	130
Other disease of respiratory system ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	7	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	12	5	34
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	3	—	3	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	5	2	25
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	4	2	16
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	12
Dysplasia of prostate ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	15
Pregnancy, Childbirth and abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	4	—	2	—	5	—	—	2	4	2	28
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	20	11	5	11	1	12	3	2	12	7	13	3	5	4	35	2	8	33	39	17	243
Motor vehicle accidents ...	9	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	2	4	3	32
All other accidents ...	5	2	1	2	—	3	1	1	3	2	5	—	2	—	4	1	1	1	11	7	52
Suicide ...	3	1	1	—	1	4	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	6	—	1	—	4	3	31
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
All Causes ...	283	171	80	198	43	178	72	31	141	136	156	75	71	70	436	36	118	137	642	315	3,389

TABLE 3 CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES IN EACH DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1964
RURAL DISTRICTS

Causes of Death	Axbridge	Bathavon	Bridgwater	Chard	Clutton	Dulverton	Frome	Langport	Long Ashton	Shepton Mallet	Taunton	Wellington	Wells	Williton	Wincanton	Yeovil	TOTAL (Rural Districts)	COUNTY TOTAL
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	13
Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Syphilitic disease ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	9
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	11	—	4	6	4	1	1	6	11	4	3	2	3	1	2	9	68	151
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	14	10	11	3	9	2	2	8	13	6	10	3	10	7	11	4	123	251
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	9	3	5	2	3	3	3	4	8	1	9	1	4	1	6	7	69	133
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	1	—	1	3	—	2	1	2	3	2	1	—	—	3	—	2	21	52
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	44	19	29	14	20	2	7	18	37	11	28	7	9	20	24	30	319	669
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	12	33
Diabetes ...	3	1	3	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	1	—	2	2	21	50
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	60	37	46	23	27	8	18	28	57	16	52	13	26	31	34	50	526	1,064
Coronary disease, angina ...	70	33	59	21	37	3	18	27	77	20	46	16	30	45	32	44	578	1,248
Hypertension with heart disease ...	8	8	6	4	4	1	2	3	3	—	6	5	—	3	4	5	62	134
Other heart disease ...	43	37	19	17	35	7	14	22	21	8	58	13	26	23	40	26	409	815
Other circulatory disease ...	24	10	22	5	12	4	7	8	13	8	13	6	6	8	11	11	168	359
Influenza ...	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	2	—	13	20
Pneumonia ...	17	10	11	5	8	3	9	3	7	4	26	2	10	12	6	13	146	308
Bronchitis ...	17	13	12	3	12	1	3	4	11	6	10	2	6	8	13	12	133	263
Other disease of respiratory system ...	4	4	3	4	10	—	4	—	2	—	3	1	1	—	3	1	40	74
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	1	3	—	4	—	3	1	2	1	2	—	—	4	—	—	24	49
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	5	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	2	3	3	22	38
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	10	22
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	16	31
Pregnancy, Childbirth and abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital malformations ...	3	1	3	1	4	—	1	—	—	2	3	2	—	1	—	1	22	50
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	18	17	19	12	16	6	6	13	41	8	33	12	14	21	27	23	286	529
Motor vehicle accidents ...	8	4	2	2	3	1	4	2	7	1	5	—	1	3	1	5	49	81
All other accidents ...	9	8	—	3	4	2	1	3	6	2	4	2	2	2	7	5	60	112
Suicide ...	1	1	4	3	2	1	—	3	1	2	2	—	1	1	2	2	26	57
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Causes ...	380	222	272	133	218	50	107	159	331	111	321	92	152	198	235	259	3,240	6,629

TABLE 4

TABLE SHOWING, FOR EACH URBAN DISTRICT, THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF INFANTS, ALSO THE BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND RATE OF INFANTILE MORTALITY

Urban Districts	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths	Deaths under 1 year	Population	Crude Birth Rate	Adjusted Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Adjusted Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
Bridgwater ...	495	5	283	1	26,300	18.82	18.44	10.76	10.43	2.02
Burnham ...	176	4	171	3	10,480	16.79	20.15	16.31	12.07	17.04
Chard ...	112	1	80	—	6,210	18.03	20.38	12.88	9.02	00.00
Clevedon ...	193	2	198	1	11,670	16.54	20.84	16.96	10.69	5.18
Crewkerne ...	70	1	43	—	4,530	15.45	18.69	9.49	8.64	00.00
Frome ...	256	3	178	4	11,700	21.88	23.84	15.22	11.56	15.63
Glastonbury ...	106	1	72	1	6,110	17.35	18.91	11.79	11.66	9.43
Ilminster ...	37	1	31	1	2,820	13.12	12.86	11.00	10.77	27.03
Keynsham ...	284	—	141	2	16,460	17.26	16.90	8.57	8.22	7.04
Minehead ...	95	—	136	2	7,420	12.80	17.28	18.32	10.27	21.05
Norton-Radstock	257	10	156	6	13,180	19.50	20.08	11.84	12.31	23.35
Portishead ...	133	1	75	1	7,130	18.65	20.52	10.52	11.99	7.52
Shepton Mallet ...	87	1	71	—	5,600	15.53	16.31	12.68	10.52	00.00
Street ...	133	—	70	2	7,120	18.68	18.12	9.83	10.72	15.03
Taunton ...	585	7	436	12	36,840	15.88	16.20	11.84	11.24	20.51
Watchet ...	41	—	36	—	2,620	15.65	18.00	13.74	12.50	00.00
Wellington ...	129	1	118	—	7,900	16.33	18.62	14.94	11.05	00.00
Wells ...	122	2	137	3	7,260	16.81	17.81	18.87	11.89	24.59
Weston-super-Mare	704	12	642	15	43,620	16.14	19.21	14.72	10.15	21.30
Yeovil ...	389	6	315	3	25,140	15.47	16.40	12.53	11.65	7.71
TOTAL of Urban Districts	4,404	58	3,389	57	260,110	16.93	18.28	13.03	11.08	12.94

TABLE 5

TABLE SHOWING, FOR EACH RURAL DISTRICT, THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF INFANTS, ALSO THE BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND RATE OF INFANTILE MORTALITY

Rural Districts	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths	Deaths under 1 year	Population	Crude Birth Rate	Adjusted Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Adjusted Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
Axbridge ...	515	8	380	8	32,570	15.81	18.98	11.67	10.74	15.53
Bathavon ...	303	10	222	6	21,280	14.24	15.10	10.43	9.81	19.81
Bridgwater ...	471	8	272	4	23,770	19.82	20.81	11.45	11.33	8.49
Chard ...	185	2	133	2	12,400	14.92	18.21	10.73	9.12	10.81
Clutton...	334	6	218	2	18,520	18.03	19.47	11.77	10.83	5.99
Dulverton ...	53	—	50	1	4,140	12.80	15.88	12.05	10.86	18.87
Frome ...	175	9	107	3	11,140	15.70	17.75	9.61	9.51	17.14
Langport ...	188	4	159	5	13,490	13.94	15.89	11.79	10.37	26.60
Long Ashton ...	740	5	331	4	32,660	22.66	23.11	10.14	9.43	5.41
Shepton Mallet ...	144	3	111	2	10,590	13.60	14.96	10.48	9.33	13.89
Taunton ...	377	4	321	8	23,760	15.87	17.46	13.51	10.27	21.22
Wellington ...	135	3	92	5	8,310	16.25	18.52	11.08	9.41	37.04
Wells ...	179	6	152	2	10,840	16.51	17.34	14.03	8.13	11.17
Williton ...	187	—	198	2	14,050	13.31	17.17	14.09	10.01	10.69
Wincanton ...	260	3	235	1	16,810	15.46	18.09	13.98	10.90	3.85
Yeovil	504	12	259	7	28,550	17.65	16.77	9.07	10.16	13.89
TOTAL of Rural Districts	4,750	83	3,240	62	282,880	16.80	18.48	11.46	10.30	13.05
Administrative County	9,154	141	6,629	119	542,990	16.86	18.38	12.21	10.62	13.00
England and Wales 1964						18.40		11.3		20.0

TABLE 6

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

		Measles	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Meningococcal Infection	Dysentery	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Poliomyelitis	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	Tuberculosis - Non-Pulmonary	Typhoid Fever	Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever	Acute Encephalitis
URBAN DISTRICTS																
Bridgwater ...	...	369	6	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Burnham...	...	32	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Chard ...	...	3	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Clevedon ...	...	5	1	1	-	6	5	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-
Crewkerne ...	...	90	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frome ...	...	142	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	-
Glastonbury ...	...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ilminster ...	...	84	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keynsham ...	...	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-
Minehead ...	...	6	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Norton-Radstock ...	...	21	7	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Portishead ...	...	3	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Shepton Mallet ...	...	19	-	-	-	10	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Street ...	...	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Taunton...	...	269	14	-	3	2	20	-	-	3	1	12	1	-	-	-
Watchet...	...	6	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wellington ...	...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Wells ...	...	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Weston-super-Mare ...	...	210	6	1	-	13	20	-	-	1	1	5	4	-	-	-
Yeovil ...	...	40	5	1	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-
RURAL DISTRICTS																
Axbridge ...	...	106	9	1	-	3	27	-	-	1	9	6	-	-	-	-
Bathavon ...	...	116	12	1	-	23	10	1	-	4	1	3	-	-	-	-
Bridgwater ...	...	71	8	-	-	-	13	2	-	1	38	2	-	-	-	-
Chard ...	...	38	1	1	-	2	10	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
Clutton ...	...	45	2	2	-	-	22	8	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
Dulverton ...	...	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frome ...	...	60	8	-	-	-	11	7	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Langport ...	...	81	3	-	-	-	39	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Long Ashton ...	...	105	29	-	-	6	22	3	-	3	2	7	2	3	-	-
Shepton Mallet...	...	1	4	-	-	-	27	5	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
Taunton...	...	151	7	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Wellington ...	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Wells ...	...	9	4	2	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-
Williton...	...	9	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Wincanton ...	...	9	5	1	-	8	53	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Yeovil ...	...	304	5	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Urban Districts ...	...	1,311	58	13	3	36	132	1	-	6	8	51	15	-	-	-
Rural Districts ...	...	1,110	98	8	-	42	272	46	-	18	55	41	4	5	-	-
Administrative County		2,421	156	21	3	78	404	47	-	24	63	92	19	5	-	-
Comparative Figures for 1963 ...	...	8,760	110	57	3	162	238	129	1	28	13	118	31	1	1	1

